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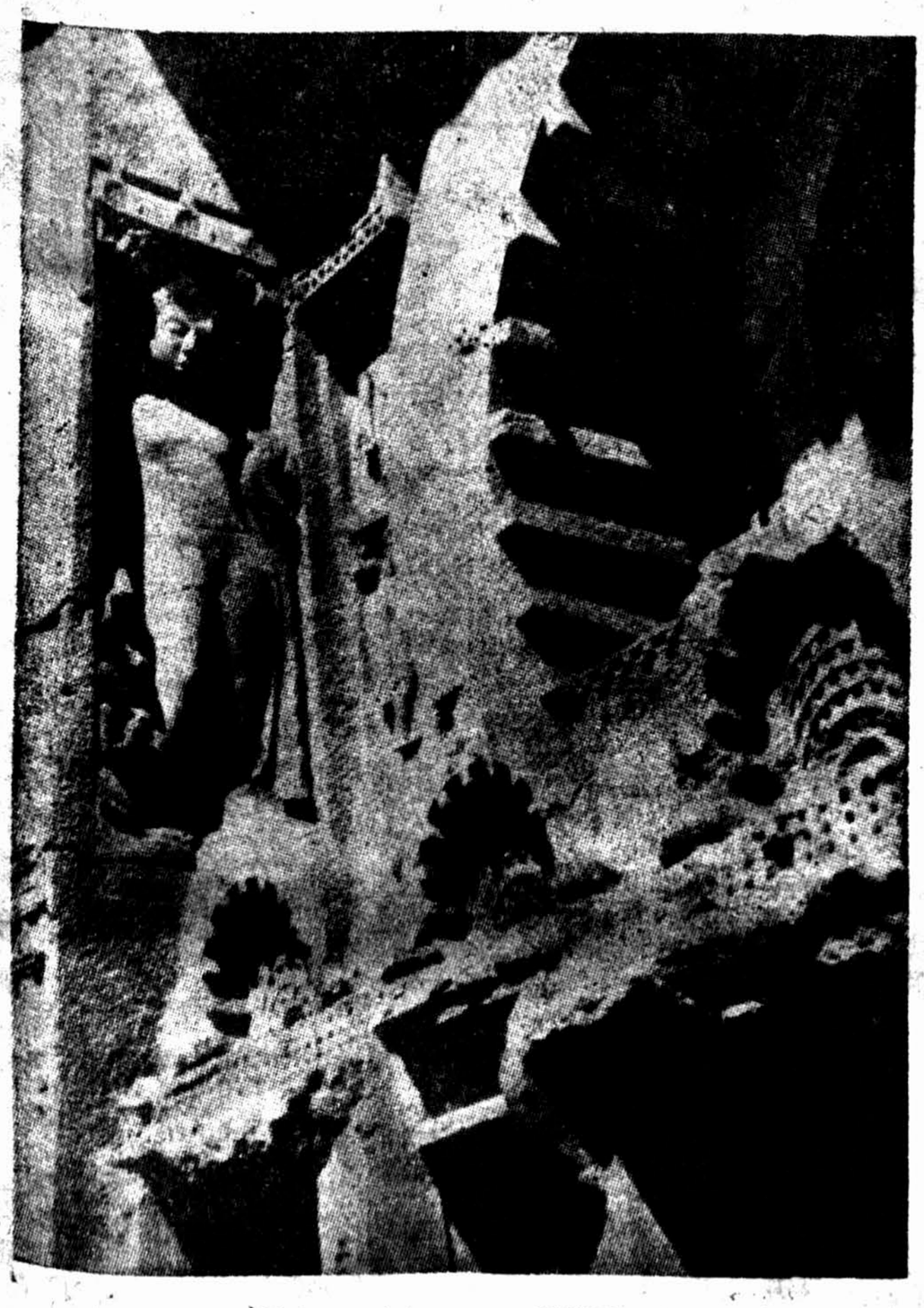
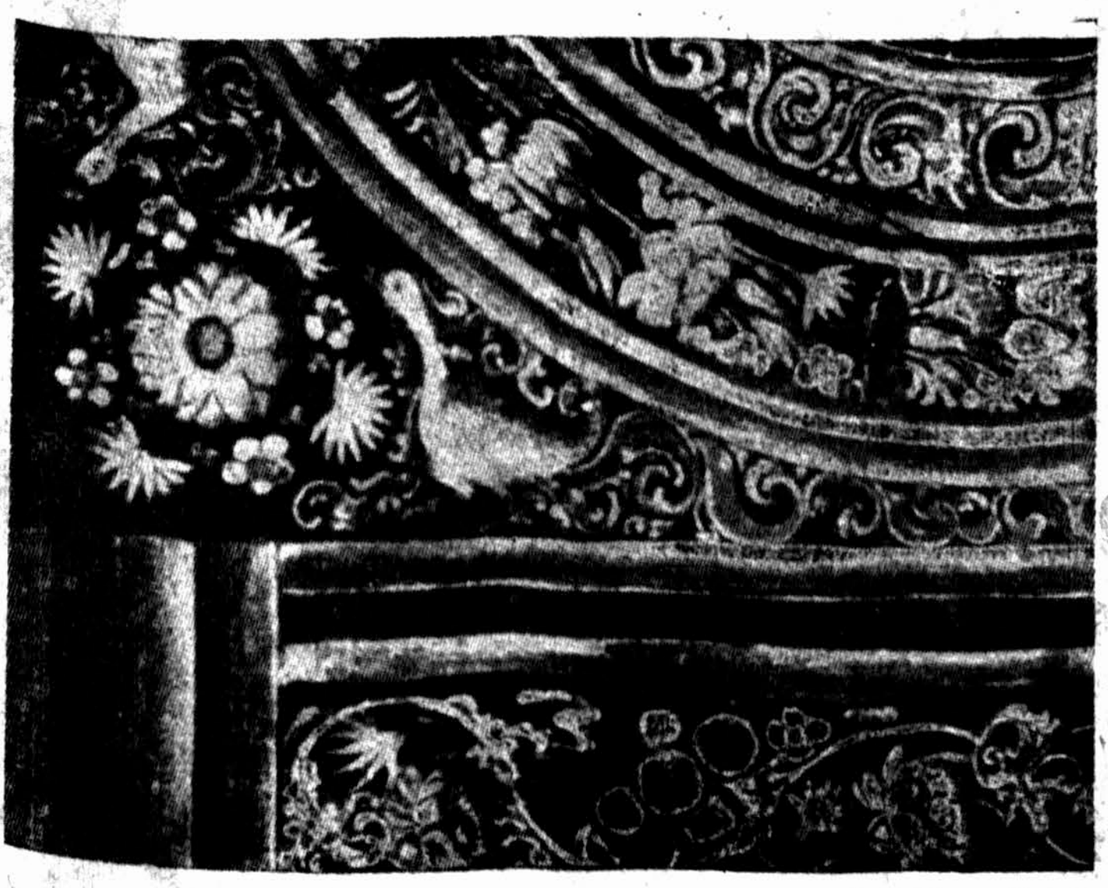
WORLD-FAMOUS CAVE CARVINGS



Divine watchman — AJANTA.

Ambika in all her glory of feminine form — ELLORA.



Ceiling decoration — AJANTA.

Kirti Mukha and Makaras—AJANTA.

ABOVE reproductions of exquisite carvings are from the Ajanta and Ellora caves which a party of present and former students of the Modern Art Institute, Dadar, visited recently. —Photos by Madhu Paralkar.

Highlights Of Sonepur Fair

SEE PAGE 5

How Yellow My Sands?

BY ERIC FORBES-BOYD

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

I USED TO THINK it was extraordinarily perverse of the Walrus and the Carpenter to make so much fuss over the "quantities of sand". But lately, since I have come to live by the sea, I realize that they were not quite without a case.

Mr. A. A. Milne has written charmingly of "Sand-Between-the-Toes," and although this could not have been the cause of the Walrus's tears, it is certainly an uncomfortable predicament; but what I am really thinking of is the kind of sandstorm whipped up by a hearty autumnal gale. This, as I have now discovered, goes far to justify the Warus. Indeed it surprises me that the people who live beside the golden strands of Britain have not adopted the burnous of the Arabs, the headdress of the Veiled Tuaregs of the Sahara, or whatever the experience of desert dwellers has shown to be an effectual defence against sand.

But the inhabitants of "Sea View" and "Beach Haven" face the flying sand with sang-froid and no sartorial concessions; and gritting my teeth and blinking my eyes, I fancy I recognize in them the stamina of "Deserts Rats", and the volatile temperament of sandboys.

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And that reminds me to ask: who are these Sandboys who have acquired, like so many Mark Tapleys, a reputation for being jolly? Personally, I am of opinion that the Happy Sandboys are in much the same category as the Abominable Snowmen, although so far no one has discovered their footprints in the sand. But there is a theory that maintains a sandboy to be simply a boy playing on the sand. I doubt this, because I feel sure that had the phrase been thus descriptive it would have referred to a sandman; for, in my experience, it is the grown-up who gives such an impressive display of carefree gaiety on the seashore.

The youngster is more often than not a hardworking, sternly ambitious architect, who is solemnly intent on building the finest castle of the season. It is the revered elder citizen, with his pin-stripe trousers tucked above his knees and his patent-leather shoes hung round his neck splashing and paddling chasing wildly after a rubber ball, or dancing with glee as the stone he has flung makes "ducks and drakes" across the water—it is he who would, I fancy, have been the first choice of the phrasemaker. Or does "boy" merely show a preference for the apt over the literal?

●

On the whole, I fear the outburst of the Walrus and the Carpenter betrays a misanthropic tendency in them. Far more endearing was the attitude of the Owl and the Pussy-Cat when:

"...hand in hand, on the edge of the sand,
They danced by the light of the moon."

More genial, and not really 'outre' for it is an odd fact that sand is held an excellent excuse for putting on an antic disposition. The City gentleman who ran barefoot after a ball on the velvet turf of a London park would be regarded as definitely eccentric; sand makes all the difference. And so in the case of the Owl and the Pussy-Cat, we feel the affair is in perfect taste. But supposing Lear had written:

"...with fur to feather, on purple heather
They danced by the light of the moon."

We should immediately have been tempted to see here an exotic, a frivolous, even perhaps a barbaric proceeding on the part of these two admirable characters.

●

Do not imagine I am speak-

(Continued on page 20 col. 5)

WEEK-END FUN

Surveying the office Beau Brummell, one of his colleagues asked: "Who cleans your shoes, Jimmy? They look grand."

"I do them myself, of course," came the reply. "Nobody else can polish them properly."

"Ah, well," the other said, "it's nice to be bright at one end, anyhow."

* * *

On her way to bed the maid looked into her employer's room. "The master's locked up for the night, ma'am", she said.

Her employer looked puzzled, "Really, Jane?" she said. "I didn't even hear him come in."

"He hasn't, ma'am," explained Jane. "The police station have just 'phoned."

* * *

A man by the name of Little lived in a house in a little town, and he worked for a very little salary. The neighbours wondered how Mr. Little and the whole Little family could get along on so little money. He was asked: "Mr. Little, how do you and Mrs. Little and the seven little Littles get along on such a little salary?"

He replied: "Every Little helps."

* * *

She had always lived in a town flat and on moving into a country cottage she was thrilled with the garden. One day she was showing a friend round and after admiring the flowers the visitor noticed several small green clusters. On asking what they were she was told they were radishes.

"That's novel way to plant them," commented the friend. "Most people plant them in rows."

"Do they?" asked the new gardener. "Well, that's a funny thing—they always come in bunches at the store."

* * *

"In my time I've had a dozen men at my feet," she boasted.

"Chiropodists?" inquired her friend.

* * *

"My husband's nerves are that bad," Mrs. Robinson said to the chemist, "he's afraid to ask for a rise. Would it do any good to give him a dose of those aspiring tablets?"

* * *

"They tell me that Jenkins had to propose at least five times to Miss Moneybags before she accepted him.'

"Well, she certainly gave him a run for her money.'

* * *

"Please don't mind me, sergeant, if I show a little independence on the parade ground this morning," said the private.

"Why do you say that?" thundered the N.C.O.

"Well, you see, sergeant, my wife is looking through the railings.'

* * *

"Give me an example of foreign entanglements,' said the teacher.

'A plate of spaghetti,' replied Tommy.

* * *

"This crime," said the judge, summing up, "was carried out in a most adroit and skilful manner."

Blushing, the prisoner interrupted. "Now, my lord, no flattery, please."

* * *

"They say that his singing has helped to sell thousands of radio sets."

"I can quite believe it. I sold mine after hearing him."

* * *

'I'm going to kiss you before I go," said the young man who had outstayed his welcome.

"Do it now, while I'm still young,' replied the girl, wearily.

* * *

The young parson had taken for his text at his young men's class the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. In conclusion, he said: "Now, young men, which would you prefer? The five wise virgins with the light, or the five foolish virgins in the dark?"

The vote was unanimous.

* * *

"Is she tactful?"

"Oh, yes—you can tell her anything and she won't breathe a word to a soul without telling them not to breathe a word to a soul."

* * *

A truthful woman is one who lies only about her age, weight and her husband's salary.

WHY DO ONIONS MAKE YOU CRY?

They contain a volatile oil, allyl sulfide, which evaporates quickly when exposed to the air Tiny particles reach your eyes, irritate them and start the tears flowing. And holding your mouth open while peeling onions is no help, either. Peeling them under water, however, may do some good because this keeps the oil from evaporating.

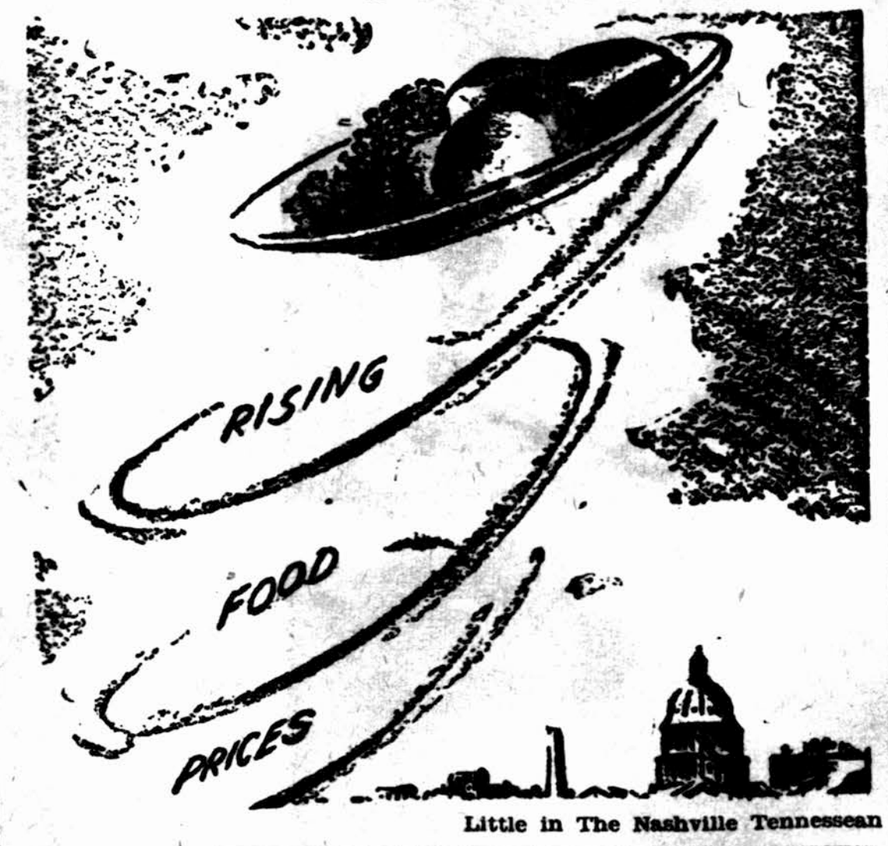
Value

The guide was showing visitors round the museum.

"This wonderful collection of stuffed animals is worth every penny of £50,000," he said.

"What are they stuffed with, money?" asked a small boy innocently.

'IT'S FLYING—AND IT'S REAL'



Little in The Nashville Tennessean

WHERE MOTORISTS ARE TRESPASSERS

CROWDING the decks of the Queen Mary, catching their first glimpse of the new Elizabethan England, our American visitors see a sward of ancient oaks and hollies that have not changed since the days of Good Queen Bess, writes Ronald Garth-Davis, in 'English Digest'.

The New Forest is patrolled by jack-booted agisters, gold-badged guards who can haul malefactors before the picturesque Court of Swainmote just as they did in Elizabethan days

And who makes up the Court? No ordinary judges. The Verderers, as they are known, derive their strength from laws dating back to King Canute....with property qualifications so high that only sixteen of Hampshire's richest men and women are eligible.

Yet just try leading a cow down a lane after sundown or forgetting a picnic bottle that may injure a New Forest pony. The Verderers have powers of imprisonment; and until recently a passing motorist could be sued if he accidentally nudged a pony on the road.

Since this is their home, the ponies were held to have the prior right to the road and motorists were trespassers!

At least two-thirds of the Forest's 2,000 commoners regard their common rights as an important source of income. And that's at least one reason why generations of "gentlemen yeomen and labourers" have fought a running battle against all invaders and kept time at bay. Every year, from early spring till midsummer, the agisters ride on their task of rounding up horses and cattle, tallmarking and branding them. Every pond is owned, and every owner has a different brand. But many a farmer outside the 93,000 acre zone would like to slip in some of his cattle to enjoy the rich grazing.

In the Forest, when cattle get "lost", it's a good thing for the farmer who gets back not a scraggy steer but a fine beast prime for market! Again, in the antler-lined Verderers' Hall, culprits can still legally be sentenced to death for horse-stealing.

But a heavy fine or imprisonment is more likely; and in New Forest towns visitors gape at red-printed reward notices offering £100 a head for information leading to the conviction of rustlers.

Deep in the forest glades illegal stockades for rounding up ponies have been discovered. Rope nooses have been found on trees, and telltale traces of hazel hurdle used by the rustlers to help drive ponies towards the midnight "snatch" lorries.

Somewhere in the Forest, locals say, is a masked horse rustler who occupies land with pasture rights and allays suspicion by buying a few ponies. Whenever he is found colt-hunting in any part of the Forest, he can prove he is there on legitimate errands.

Since 4,000 animals freely roam in the forest, the odds are weighed in the rustlers' favour.

Indian As A Secret Agent

BY KEITH BRIANT

LITERATURE on our secret agents during the last war—and how they operated in occupied territories—is steadily increasing. Two more stories are now added: Captain Peter Churchill's own account of his first secret mission to France in 1942—he was our first agent to be landed by submarine—and the story of the quiet, mystic young woman whose operational code-name was "Madeleine" but whose real name was Noor Inayat Khan, great-great-great-granddaughter of the Tiger of Mysore, Tipu Sultan, last Muslim ruler of southern India, writes the author in John O' London's Weekly.

Peter Churchill tells in "Of Their Own Choice" (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.) only the story of his first mission, distributing 2,000,000 francs among men of the French Resistance.

This interesting albeit lightweight section of his war story has a happy ending with a safe return to England and a hearty breakfast in a country pub. **As he was twice infiltrated to France by submarine, and twice dropped by parachute, before being captured in April, 1943, it is to be hoped that there are more adventures to come.**

But there is no more to come when you reach the last of the one hundred and ninety-two pages which tell the remarkable, poignant story of 'Madeleine." for death by bullet in Dachau (officially) ends her story. That story is quietly and simply told by her friend, Miss Jean Overton Fuller, in 'Madeleine" (Gollancz, 13s. 6d.). And what an unforgettable story it is.

What peculiar qualities inspire these men and women who court death with such apparent unconcern and suffer the utmost torments unflinchingly.

This question beset me when I first met Odette Churchill, who won the George Cross for her secret agent activities and refusal under torture to give information to the Gestapo. On her way to give evidence at the notorious Ravensbruck Camp War Crimes Trial, she stayed a night at my house at Army Headquarters in Germany. A year or so later, in London, she introduced me to her husband. Peter Churchill.

●

I cannot set on paper the indefinable quality the Churchills possess, which one feels so strongly in their presence—and which is probably the essential common denominator for success in their work. Both radiate an impression of immense latent strength of purpose—combined with apparent casualness—and, although both possess strong personalities, you get the odd feeling that you could meet them once and then see them disappear in a crowd and later would find difficulty in recalling what they looked like or how they had behaved.

●

Of Noor Inayat Khan, Major Selwyn Jepson, who was involved in the selecton of suitable agents, says:

Here is to be seen the human spirit at its greatest and with awe appreciated, its revelation once more revealing the fundamental belief and teaching of every philosophy and every religion man has ever devised to know himself: that the body is of small importance and individual personality of little more, and that only in this discovery is there hope of truth, of goodness, of beauty, without which there is seldom happiness in living and never in dying.

Inayat Khan, The music of her name alone will hold my memory for ever.

Noor Inayat Khan was the daughter of an Indian mystic and an American mother. Born in the Kremlin under the Tsarist regime on January 1st, 1914, she was

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

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Spinning Wheel Of Middle East

POTTER FAKHOURY IS MASTER CRAFTSMAN

BY HARRY B. ELLIS
(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

In a stone workshop on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, the bare feet of Hassan Azzam Fakhoury, the potter, spin the wheel on which he shapes his clay much as did the feet of Jeremiah's potter, who:

". . . wrought a work on the wheels. And the vessel that he made with clay was marred in the hand of the potter: so he made it again another vessel, as seemed good to the potter to make it."

Hassan's very name, Fakhoury, means, potter, signifying that he is not the first of his family to practise this ancient craft. He may well be the last, however, for as he said to me, looking up through his glasses:

"My son, when he is educated, will not want to work in his bare feet, as I must do here on the wheel."

So Hassan may be the last of his family to sit on the slanted board, dressed in trousers which look like pajamas, and a rough burlap apron, spinning the wheel which has become symbol of the Middle East.

Hassan is content with his potter's trade, because it allows him to work for himself, in his own shop by the sea. Two hundred days a year he sits at his wheel, resting in the winter when the wind is so chill that the clay is brittle and will not mold. Sometimes he works as many as 14 hours a day, six days a week, excepting only Friday, the Moslem Sabbath.

Raw Material

The clay with which he works is a mixture of black earth, dug out from beneath olive groves nearby, plus white earth, brought down from the hills above Sidon, and the proper touch of common sand.

Three men mix Hassan's clay, in a way as customary 20 centuries ago as it is today. The black and white earths are dumped, after measuring, into a round concrete pit, about five feet deep. Into the pit is poured salt water, lugged up from the sea.

Then two of the men, like human laddies, drop into the pit and churn the clay by swinging their bodies round and round, as a housewife beats batter with a spoon.

Stone dikes then are lifted in one side of the pit, and the mixed clay runs into a shallow concrete pool, there to dry in the sun for eight days. Here the sand is added, like a pinch of salt, enough to prevent the clay from sticking to the hands when it is worked and handled.

The sand serves another purpose as well, making the clay porous enough for air to circulate through the sides of the finished vessel cooling the water or other liquid inside.

When the clay has "set" in the sun, boys cart a great pile up to the shop and unload it in the center of the floor. Here another boy jumps on the pile and kneads it with his feet, breaking off a rough lump at the edge.

This lump he attacks with his hands, molding it into a cylindrical shape, smacking and pounding it on the bench in front of Hassan's wheel. Then the craftsmanship of the potter takes over.

Hasan's feet spin the great wheel beneath him, polished through years of bare soles whirling it around. The motion is passed up an iron rod to a smaller wheel, at the level of his bench, and slightly tipped for convenience.

200 A Day

On the spinning wheel Hassan balances a lump of clay. Then, dipping his right hand into a pot of water for moisture, he thrusts his left thumb into the center of the mass, causing a smooth round hole to appear. Into this hole he drops his hand, shaping the fist so the clay flows past the knuckle and side of his forefinger.

On the outside his right hand, moistened every now and then, plays over the surface of the clay, rounding and smoothing. A bulge grows up in the center of the pot, and then, with one or two swift strokes, he forms a smooth bottom to the vessel, and closes up the hole.

The jar is set aside, and another lump of clay slapped on the wheel. Perhaps 200 such vessels he will make in one day, various shapes and sizes.

The large water jars are whisked out into the sun by a boy, there to remain for two hours or so, until the clay is slightly set. Back into the shop they come again, where Hassan adds their narrow necks. Out into the sun once more for another drying, and, finally, the handles are added by which women will hoist them to their shoulders or their heads.

Always the wheel whirls and his hands move deftly while Hassan chats with his visitors, or gazes out the clay-spattered window at the dark-blue sea, breaking white over a reef offshore, and frothing in milk-green, to crash a few yards below Hassan's shop.

Above his head wide beams are laid across rafters, on hich the clay pots and jars, now the colour of brown earth, are placed to dry. Smaller jars hang from the walls by their handles. Ten days this drying takes in summer, fifteen when the weather is not so warm.

In The Oven

Then the pots are carried up worn stone steps to the outdoor brick oven, there to be fired. A boy clambers into the oven and lays the jars in rows, covering them with broken shards and burlap sacking. Three hundred large jars, plus 400 pitchers, can be fired at one time.

The boy scrambles out, and down below in the firing room a fire of wood is stacked and lit. This burns for a day, to be followed by a fire of straw for several hours. Then the oven cools and the finished pots are lifted out, those coloured white which were close to the fire, those red which were further away.

It takes skill second only to the potter's to fire the oven correctly, for a fire too hot, or too fast, will cause the pots to break and the work will be wasted. It is not Hassan who lights the fire, but one of his four workmen, trusted in this job.

Then the customers come to his shop, merchants most of them, to buy Hassan's work in lots. For the largest jars he charges about 15 cents, while the pitchers cost less than a nickel.

To watch Hassan at his wheel, gazing out the window, perhaps, his hands and feet moving without needing eyes to guide them, is to reflect on how little this work has changed through the centuries. To Hassan, the reason is simple.

It is handwork, he says, and until machines replace the potter, there is little that can be done to change it, except that each man may add his own little designs to the work. But, on the whole, people like their pots and jars as they used to be.

Constant Symbol

Indeed, if there is one symbol which still seems constant through the Arab East, it is the water jar, the larger ones balanced on the heads of women going to and from the well, the smaller pitchers in the hands of workmen, who, in the fields and roads, toss back the jars until water trickles from the narrow spouts into their open mouths.

The center of Hassan's life is his workshop—and his home. It would seem appropriate to say that he thinks back often on the long tradition of the craft in which he works. But this would not be true. For himself, it is a good living, and he is content. But for his sons, he feels, there should be something better.

So there may come a day when the descendants of Hassan Fakhoury bear the name of "potter" without once having touched the clay, just as there are people in the West named Potter, who long ago have forgotten the days when their forebears gained their name by working at the wheel.

WANTED A PROBE INTO 'THE RHYTHM WAY'

BY P. S. SHARMA
HON. SECRETARY, MADRAS NEO-MALTHUSIAN LEAGUE

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, in a message to the Third International Conference on Planned Parenthood rightly stressed the need for scientific approach to the problem. He added that "any scientific approach should not be inhibited by pre-conceptions or convictions already held". The Nation will be grateful to the Prime Minister for the correct lead.

The Rhythm way is not the best way of birth control but the most unscientific way. It does not satisfy the test laid down by the Prime Minister being the most unscientific way for regulating child-birth in a family, or for checking the growth of population, in the larger sphere.

UNRELIABLE METHOD

It has been seriously recommended for India's adoption and since the same appears to have been implemented by the Government of India through the pilot centres started in different parts of the country at considerable expense of the tax-payer's money, a careful scruntiny of this method its worth, utility and cost, is imperative, to prevent further waste of public funds. The Rhythm way, known as the safe period and called coitus intermenstruous by Dr. M. C Stopes, has been condemned. about 20 years ago, by Margaret Sanger, pioneer, expert and chairman of the planned Parenthood Federation of America, Dr. M. C. Stoppes, Dr. Norman Haire, Dr. Janie Lorimer, Hawthrorne, Lord Dawson of Penn, M.D.F.R.C.P., Chief Physician to Late King George V. Dr. Grayling Stewart, Dr. Charles Gibbs, F.R.C.S., Chairman of Medical Committee appointed by the National Council of Public morals in connection with the investigation of the National Birth Rate Commission in England and Sir Arthur Newsholme, Vice-chairman of the same, and by a host of others as "inefficient", "unsafe and unreliable," "cold, calculating, pseudo-restraint, unnatural," "usless" "unfair," "100 per cent failure." "one-sided and unreliable," "doubtful case" etc.

MYTH OF 'SAFE PERIOD'

What is this Rhythm Way? Dr. L. J. Latz, a catholic physician, wrote a book entitled "The Rhythm" which was published in 1932 in America advocating the use of "Safe-Period" as a contraceptive method. Safe period is permitted by the church of Rome and the Pope in the encyclical of 1930. Its thesis is largely Oginoknauss theory which in general "considers the first to the tenth and the eigtheenth to the twenty-eigth days of the menstrual cycle as the "safe period" during the month." This is opposed to the view of Dr. M. C Stopes as shown by her in the "law of the periodicity of recurrence of sex desire in women" described as "Fundamental impulse" in "Married Love" and the principles of sexology, as laid down by Manu, Kokkoka and Vatsyayana. Sir James Barr, one of the eminent physicians in England says in "Some more medical views on Birth Control" edited by Dr. Norman Mair that the safe-period is not safe; it is the most cold. calculating and immoral method."

Mrs. Erskine in her book entitled "Nature's Law of Birth Control" is of opinion that the 11th, 12th and 22nd days are fruitful from the conception point of view. Rev. Prof. Carnegie Simpson D.D. says in the book entitled "Ethics of Birth Control" that "Infertile Coitus received a measure of Ecclegiastical countenance, both Roman Anglican and also Jewish" and confirms the objections of Lord Dawson of Penn. Right Rev. Bishop Gore. in the same book says with regard to sterile days, they may vary much from woman to woman and each woman believes that she knows her own, with the result that mistakes happen" and he emphasizes the fact that "the sexual impulse, is during these periods often in abeyance in the woman.

MEDICAL OPINION

Ettie A. Rout in her book "Sexual Health and Birth

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 5)

IN QUEST OF ART

Students of Model Art Institute, Dadar, snapped at Ajanta which they visited recently on a study tour.

Truth About American Women

EVE NOW ON PEAK—NOT LIKELY TO RISE HIGHER

By Prof. ROLAND E. WOLSELEY,
Head of Department of Journalism, Nagpur University.

REMOVING some common misconceptions entertained in India about American women the author of this article places before the reader a clear picture of the position and status of eve in U. S. society.

American women have reached a stage where they occupy a certain position but they are not likely to rise higher, is the considered view of the writer.

READERS may wonder why I, an American man, should be writing about American women—or any women, for that matter. Is this not a more proper subject for a woman writer?

Not at all. And for at least these two reasons:

First, men know more about women than women know about women. Obviously that is because men are more interested in them than they are in men and because women's first interest, of course, is in man rather than in other women. Despite the shyness, even timidity, of Indian women, this is as true here as in any other country. It simply is concealed more carefully in India.

Second, men naturally know more about everything, women included. Are they not the world's best cooks? Rarely does one find a woman serving as head chief in one of the great hotels or restaurants of the world, like the Waldorff-Astoria in New York or the Cafe Rue de la Paix in Paris. They also are the best dress designers and dressmakers: Mainboucher in France is an example. Likewise, they excel as hairdressers, and in virtually all other areas where women think they are accomplished and outstanding. Here in India are not the best dhobis men? And the best durzis men also? The best doctors, the best lawyers, the best everything—men.

The only area of human activity in which women unquestionably are superior is childbearing and that is through no merit of their own but a decision of God. If men had been given this capacity they doubtless would do a better job of it.

Therefore it is entirely natural that I, a man, should have considerable to say about women. And about American women in particular, since I am the child of one. I married one, and I grew up among them.

MISCONCEPTIONS

Why, however, do I feel myself called upon to tell what I consider the truth about them? Because, during my more than eight months in India so far, I have discovered that there have grown up in this country some fantastic ideas about them. These notions have been drawn, no doubt, from U. S. cinemas, novels, short stories, comic books and the pretences of some of the American feminine visitors. Mrs. Roosevelt wins admiration and so all American women are thought to have her charm and competence. But it is high time that the Indian people who care about all this should realise that American women are not as they are thought to be here. A few are, for there are extraordinary people in every land. I married one of the exceptions; my choice of her proves my contention to be right.

Indian women are very curious about American family life and about American women in particular. After my occasional lectures in one Indian city or another there inevitably is a question about the place of women in my country, the relationships of husbands and wives, the rate of divorce and its explanation, and the household conveniences U.S. women are supposed to have. From these questions it appears that Indian people believe certain outlandish things about American women.

THREE TYPES

One is that they are ruling the nation. This most often is presented through a story. It is about the men and women of three countries and goes like this.

In India, the man always walks ahead of the woman. Now I have observed this to be true. I often have seen an Indian man striding ahead of his wife, whistling cheerfully and swinging his arms in freedom. Behind him comes a poor, tiny burdened soul, with two brass pots on her head, a child on her hip, and a cloth bag of vegetables in the other hand. Another diaperless tot clings to her saree.

In England the tale continues, the woman walks beside the man. I have been in England recently, but not long enough to be sure if this is true, but it seems to me that it is. Men and women in England seem to enjoy intellectual companionship and to embark on careers together; for example take Sidney and Beatrice Webb and Lawrence Olivier and Vivien Leigh.

In America, we are told, the woman walks not 'behind' the man and not 'beside' him but ahead of him.

You would not expect an American man to admit this, but I believe that this, too, is true. She does walk ahead of him: into trams, lifts, theatre, lobbies and shops. But that is because the American man is being polite and gives her the right of way. Women and children, do not forget, are always saved first if a ship sinks or a plane falls. But this does not by any means signify that American women rule the roost.

The truth of the situation is that American men simply allow American women to think that they are important and make them feel happy by giving them just enough responsibility to get some help from them without converting the country into matriarchy.

REAL POSITION

To show how really ineffective American women have been so far let us look at their record in some of the areas in which they might have reached heights of achievement.

GOVERNMENT — The U.S.A. has had a few women state governors and once had a woman cabinet minister, but women rarely rise higher than the position of mayor of city, and then only of a moderate size municipality, as a rule.

INDUSTRY — A few women have become industrialists, but usually of small firms in some big industry rules by men. Women industrialists are more likely to be widows who inherited some business rather than women of ability and climbed the rungs from the shop through the sales office to the presidency.

BANKING — Women often are tellers, trust officers, and occasionally vice-presidents, but almost never are they chairmen of the boards or directors of presidents of banks.

MEDICINE — Women doctors are rare in the U.S.A., while common in India. This is easily explained: there is not the tradition

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 1)

LATEST GADGET

Reggie gave me an automatic toaster for my birthday. What a pleasant surprise!

The first morning I had it on, the bread seemed to take a long time to toast.

So I had to have a look to see if it was done.

IT WAS!
—"Tit-Bits".

All Housewives Don't Have Labour-Saving Gadgets

'C. T. C. Ltd.'

PATTER: By Asude

I HAVE only one subject to talk about this morning, the Calcutta Tramways Corporation, and no other. I have to do it, because I have just returned from Calcutta, and I must get rid of the accumulation of sentiments and synonyms in the gullet—or "bust".

To start with, I wish to put the kibosh on one charge made so often against the Calcutta tram, that it is difficult to get into a Calcutta tram without endangering your life. That ghost has to be laid. Anybody can get into a Calcutta tram if he knows the right way to do it.

All you have to do is to walk into the nearest tram depot and take a seat in a car in the small hours of the morning—somewhere about 4 o'clock. Better still, the night before, when conductors sleep. There will be no competition. I can say that because I have done it and found it work.

It is not the getting "in" but the getting "out" which presents difficulties. I did not know it before I started out. I walked to the Tollygunj depot one morning and got into a car. There was not another man in the vehicle. I felt like ordering the driver to take me to Barrackpur.

But it was a short-lived Arcadia. First one man, then ten men, then a hundred men, and then all South Calcutta got into that tram. Men of all shapes and smells, women of assorted complexions, college boys, school children, pocket artists, four dogs, and a bearded goat got into that tram.

I do not know how that goat got in. It must have been at a late stage of the proceedings when nobody could see anything. Leastways, the conductor was then past caring. I was not, for I had the beard of the goat against my belly, and it tickled me. I did not like it at all.

If "you" wish to crack that threadbare "cliche" about "herrings in a barrel" or "sardines in a tin" at this stage, you may do so. I see no point in it. It is silly to suggest a comparison between a sardine in a tin and a man in a Calcutta tram.

The method of ingress into the tram was something on which a Mark Twain or a Leacock might spread himself and call it a day. I have not the brush to do it on this lowly canvas of mine. All I can say is that it was not so much a case of "catch-as-catch-can" as "catch-what-you can." I will explain.

What I mean is that you have to grab what you can and while the grabbing is good. It is not always good but one can always find "some" thing. A man does not travel nude in a tram, does he? There are such things as shirt-tails, coat-collars, dhoti ends. What, I ask you, is a "catchha" for if not for catching?

I have seen a man hanging by another man's breast-pocket all the way from Chowringhee to Shambazar. Alpine mountaineers have a lot to learn yet—from the Calcutta clingers. If you have never been to Calcutta or cared to travel in a tram there, you have to picture the scenario in your mind.

A car trundles along. You see that there are about a hundred men and twenty women inside it. You also see that there are another fifty on the foot-board—fifty human sardines stuck to each other with American glue. It looked like American glue.

I say that because I think you would find it easier to detach an unstamped postage stamp from a used cover than break out of the glutinous clinch in which your neighbour will be holding you. If you think that it is brotherly affection which makes him hold you thus, you will be in error.

No, it is not affection. No brother has held a brother as he holds you. He does it because he cannot help doing it. And "you" cannot help holding "him." Herrings in their barrels have far greater freedom in choosing partners.

Every time a man or a woman wanted to get out at his or her destination, half the population had to get down to make room for his or her exit. But when the lot crashed back into the car, you found that the faces and figures had undergone a change. They could not but, because it was not the old crowd which had got out.

Another gang which had been waiting at the stop proved to be stronger than the walkers-out and had elbowed them out. The walkers-out waited for the next tram.

As I was saying, I got in all right. But when the men, women, and the children, and the goat got in also, I wanted to get out. It was the beard of the goat which made me wish to get out. It had a flavour of its own which did not appeal to me.

But I could not. I was too far away from the exit to join the walkers-out. The conductor was nowhere, and the bell-cord was already in the clutch of fifty hands. When I appealed to my neighbours to shift a little, they asked me to "shut UP!" One man said that I was old enough to know better.

The man did not know that I was not so old when I got into the tram. What was the use of arguing with him? I let things be, and began to be climatised to goat-flavour. But let me tell you this. If there is one man who will never eat goat-flesh again, that man will be ME. I do not wish to see a goat again, cooked or un-cooked.

By and bye, I found myself chivied about all over the tram as the crowd surged this way and that. Presently, I was forced down on a ladies' seat. I would not have minded that, but it so happened that a lady was already sitting on that seat.

Frankly, I like sitting on ladies' seats. I think I have recounted in this column how once I occupied a ladies' seat in a Calcutta tram when two hundred men were standing. The conductor objected, but I asked him if he had any evidence that I was NOT a lady. The crowd admitted that I was certainly "no gentleman."

But sitting on a ladies' seat when a lady was already sitting on it was a different cup of coffee. And this lady was one of those peculiar women who did not like strange men sitting on their laps. Nor did I have the slightest urge to sit on her lap. But the crowd gave me no option. They sat me on her lap.

There was only one thing to do in the circs., and I did it. I took off my denture plate. That lady will never see fifty again. But I looked like ninety with the thing off, and that made me her grandfather. She permitted me to sit on. And I sat on. It was good I did, for that was how I made my escape.

For the crowd simply had to make a way for her when she wanted to get out. Fifty men got down on the road to enable her to do so. And when she got herself down, she dropped me on the road. I thanked her and sat down on the pavement. A taxi came and took me home.

India's Biggest Animal Fair

FROM ELEPHANTS TO CRANES YOU CAN BUY ANYTHING AT SONEPUR

By NIRMAL KUMAR LAHIRI

IN this article, the author presents a graphic and very human description of the Sonepur fair—the biggest animal fair in India.

NODDING elephants, restless horses, lanky camels, defiant bulls, meditative cows and bearded goats congregate at the Sonepur Mela along with a crowd of four to five lakhs of people every year on the Kartick purnima (full-moon) day.

The human part of the concourse come with divergent aims but the majority of men and women from rural areas of Bihar visit the place with the sole idea of having a dip at the confluence of the Ganga and the Gandak (known also as Narayani).

Towering over this bathing spot stands the temple of Hari Har. The temple contains the images of Hari and Har, the Gods of creation and destruction. The place is of legendary origin though the temple is of recent construction. This holy spot has been mentioned as "Mahakshetra" in the Puranas. But what is unique is the contiguous placing of the two gods of creation and destruction thus symbolising the synthesis of beliefs in Hindu philosophy.

The place is mentioned in the Puranas as the spot where a very long-drawn battle ensued between an elephant and a crocodile, both princes by birth, but cursed to remain as animals of land and water by a holy man. When the elephant was about to lose the war Hari helped him.

Even those who would not like to delve into the legends and history of this land of many rivers and many fairs may be interested to know that the elephants have in a sense swayed over all others in the mela through centuries of its existence.

ELEPHANT RACES

Elephant races were a common and almost daily feature of this mela which lasts for a month on the river banks. The weather is fine at this time of the year and shopkeepers and sellers of wares stay on from the Kartick purnima day to the next purnima day.

The halcyon days of the elephants' glory are gone. This year there were many elephants but they were less numerous than in previous years. They were not as sleek and as well-fed as in the years of yore when Maharajas, Rajas and big zamindars used to vie with each other in bidding for elephants.

But those were not the days of jeeps, land-rovers and ducks. The elephants used to be ornaments in the stables of kings and zamindars; no procession was complete without them; no wars could be fought where they did not trumpet.

MAGIC CITY

Even in the forties of the last century the fair used to become a magic city of tents. It used to have horse racing, brilliant balls and princely banquets.

Traders from north, south, east and west gathered here with Kashmiri shawls, yak skins, sandal wood, ivory pieces, Dacca muslins and saffron. Everyone could find to his heart's content wares and goods gathered for sale from all the parts of this sub-continent.

GAY ATMOSPHERE

Its exuberance and gaiety attracted musicians, poets, artists, dancers and other types of artistes. Pimps and prostitutes found lucrative business in this fair and both went happy and rich. Officially, prostitution has been banned in the mela grounds but as in America so also in this historic spot, men and women of a particular bent find out cosy nooks, safe corners and opportune moments.

The picturesque dresses of John Company's soldiers, white women in fashionable gowns, the ball dances and the banquets have slowly vanished. It no more remains the eager meeting place of white (Indigo) planters anxious for days of company with birds of the same feather. With the planters have vanished the fling that foreign people and foreign goods brought to this mela.

Of course the mela which has become more Indian in character continues to have its elephant, bullock, buffalo and horse marts. It continues to attract bird sellers from all over India. The contents of almost a zoo are to be found in the space reserved for the winged creatures.

But what continues as of old is the rural folks longing for the annual bathing event. Men and women come from many parts of India but almost from every village of Bihar.

The women predominate in sheer number though the village girls and housewives, tame as cows, follow their village male guides in human chains yet, linked hand to hand or holding the ends of their saris in one hand and their little bundles in the other.

BIGGEST ANIMAL FAIR

This mela said to be the biggest fair in India and the second biggest in the world (Chicago animal fair tops the global position) has a sociological significance too. As said earlier it has been an annual function of the cultural aspects of life. Today also men of learning and finer refinements come to this mela and find an outlet for their talents.

The fair has become a national institution and the Bihar Government takes active interest in watching the activities of pimps and light-fingered gentry. Law and order, sanitation and such other matters are not neglected any more.

This open air annual function is bound to assume a slightly different character with changes in man's different social character, with changes in man's living. The jeeps, the radio and the cinema are its bad competitors.

One funny side of this fair — the biggest animal fair of India— deserves mention. Shrewd peasants find the mela to be a convenient place for disposing of lazy and obdurate animals.

The house was entered by burglars, who made a good haul while the large watchdog slept. The owner reported the dog's dereliction of duty to the dealer. "Well, what you need now," said the pet shop man, "is a little dog to wake up the big dog."

LAVENDER BAGS

An old recipe for making lavender bags was given by Noel Chanter in a recent BBC programme when he recalled the exquisitely scented little sachets our grandmothers made. "They used to add a little bit of other things as well, to make the scent more pungent," he said, "they would put in a little dried thyme, a mint; a sprinkling of ground almonds and carraway seed and a little bay salt—just a pinch of each, and perhaps some dried orange or lemon peel as well. But the scent of the lavender, strong and clean, came out on top of all the other background scents."

STOP AND BUY A PACHYDERM

Elephants huge and small, old and young, on sale at Sonepur.

WHO'LL BE THEIR NEXT MASTER?

These two cranes are denizens of the bird market at Sonepur.

PROUD OF THEIR CATTLE-WEALTH

Some of the fine specimens of cows and calves at sale in the biggest animal fair in Asia at Sonepur, in Bihar.

A THREAT TO FREE NATIONS

By Louis I. Kaplan,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY

INTERNATIONAL racketeers of the past who traded in such "hot items" as white slaves, human aliens, liquor and dope have now been dwarfed by the gold smugglers, whose racket runs into the hundreds of millions each year, and is one of the biggest in the world today. This is no ordinary criminal racket—the smuggling and hoarding of gold poses a very grave threat to the existence of free nations everywhere. The fact that so many of our "better citizens" are deeply involved in smuggling operations is a frightening commentary on our times. This ominous subject spotlights the fact that the gold racket may become a potent weapon in the hands of the Communists. It is a timely warning that if we fail to exercise the most careful vigilance, the Communists can use this weapon to destroy first our allies, and finally ourselves.

Last Look Round

WILL Madhya Pradesh be forced to share the fate of Bihar?

Last week the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, which is the highest Congress body when the plenary session or the A.I.C.C. is not in session, decided on the report of Shri. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, its special representative to enquire into the Congress delegates elections in Bihar, that the present Bihar elections be declared void, on account of bogus primary membership and undemocratic practices during the elections.

They ordered fresh enrolment of primary Congress members and the holding of a fresh election of delegates in January next. Since the Congress session is to be held on January 14, and as the fresh elections in Bihar are not likely to be completed before that date, the Working Committee decided that those delegates who were elected last year should represent Bihar at the Hyderabad session of the Congress.

Speaking at a party in Patna the representative of the A.I.C.C., who was deputed to enquire into the election irregularities in Bihar, said that the evil of bogus membership was there in Congress organisations in several provinces, but that it was epidemic in Bihar. There does seem to be some truth in the statement, though to what extent it is hard to say.

From Nagpur

DURING the week comes the report of a Madhya Pradesh Congress workers' conference held in Nagpur. These Congress workers seem to be the bolder section, but even so the President of the Conference was found to be absent and the Conference had to elect Shri. Chaitandas Agarwal in his place. The discussions must, of course, have been 'in camera' proceedings, because there does not appear any report of the same in the Nagpur paper to hand. But it passed four resolutions. One of them requested the Congress President and the Working Committee to enquire into the complaints and said that the "irregularities and illegalities committed in the A.I.C.C. delegates elections, the errors in the list of primary members, the frauds perpetrated, mistakes made and the partiality shown in appointing the Returning and Polling Officers had undermined the prestige of the Congress and weakened the organisation. In order, therefore, to establish the prestige of the Congress, the Conference demanded that an inquiry be held into the allegations." At the time of the enquiry, the Conference said that opportunity should be given to the members of the Executive of the Conference and the aggrieved parties to place their cases before the investigators.

The paper which published this report said that the resolution was "cautiously worded", because Shri. Nehru, the Congress President, would not tolerate any indiscipline in the organisation. However, this conference has appointed a deputation to represent its views before the A.I.C.C. authorities and the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress. It is likely that further revealing developments may be forthcoming. And if the irregularities in the Madhya Pradesh elections are as serious as in Bihar, will this province also share the fate of Bihar?

Check On Corruption

ACCORDING to a Northern India paper, the Government of India are likely to adopt shortly the Bengal rule under which Government servants make annual declarations of their immovable property and their other assets. Madras has a similar rule and Bombay is said to be falling in line.

The existing rules for Central Government employees provide for declaration of immovable property when an official is appointed to Government service, and further declarations are made as and when additions to such property occur.

In Bengal an annual statement about property is made in sealed covers and no particular machinery exists for examination of such returns. The idea underlying the practice is that should an occasion arise in future for an inquiry, the former returns would serve as valuable evidence. The proposed rule is thus likely to act as a deterrent against accumulation of property by Central Government employees through illegal gratification.

It is held that the appointment of a commission to inquire into the 'wealth and fortune' of all Government officials throughout India would be a wild goose chase. The Government even now have the power to institute inquiries against an official on 'prima facie' evidence of having acquired property which his normal means do not justify. And the Special Police Establishment under the Home Minister has already investigated cases of about 50 officials, some of them of very high rank.

Khadi

THE decision of the Government to cut down by 40 per cent. the production of dhoties and saris by mills and to reserve the same for handlooms has its reaction on the leaders of the Khadi movement. Shri. Maganbhai Patel in the course of an article in the "Harijan" says that the handloom weaver depends for his yarn on the mills; but he should realise that his true friend is the spinner at the spinning-wheel. If they both co-operated, "we would successfully fight unemployment and our villages would take a turn for peace and happiness. Gandhiji had said that if this happy state came about and the mills had to close down as a consequence, none need be sorry for it."

At the same time Shri. Dhirendra Muzumdar, President of the All-India Spinners' Association, in the course of an article deplores the continued disruption of village economy even after Swaraj and urges the masses to take to spinning through "Katai Mandals", (spinners' groups), in an effort to rehabilitate village economy, with such adjuncts as hand-pounding, hand-grinding and oil ghanies. He blames the Government for 'encouraging' licensing of mills in this respect also.

So far as Khadi and hand-spinning are concerned, it is a well-known fact that unsold Khadi stocks worth tens of lakhs of rupees are lying idle in various states in India. It would be worthwhile to make a little heart-with regard to Khadi. There was searching for this state of affairs a time when it was not possible to get Khadi without giving hand-spun yarn in some quantity to the sellers. This entailed hardship on those users of Khadi who had no time to spin and produce self-spun yarn. Next during the last few years the quality of Khadi has deteriorated to a very great extent along with rise in prices, which, compared to mill cloth, WHICH WAS UNDER CONTROL, were beyond means of the lower and even upper middle class population. I have seen coloured Khadi saris, purchased at a price of over Rs. 50 per a 9-yard piece, getting almost grey in the process of ordinary home-washing and lasting not even half the period, compared to those of former days which cost less than half that amount. Those who can afford may not mind the price, but durability and fast colour always count with the consumers. The texture of majority of the Khadi products of these days, is such that the less said about it the better.

The Hitch

SOME State Governments when Congress took over under the British in 1937 tried to use Khadi for the uniforms of its lower grade staff. But then again this also seems not to be in vogue at present, though the Government of India is considering the issue of use of Khadi for the uniforms of the Posts and Telegraph employees. If Khadi was SUFFICIENTLY DURABLE AND PRESENTABLE FOR UNIFORMS, then certainly it would have long back established a safe nook for itself, instead of being in doldrum as at present.

Then there is one thing about these "Katai Mandals" or spinners' groups. Most of the workers are voluntary enthusiasts. They go on enrolling members or at least collecting yarn spun by members of their groups. Now a man or a woman is not a machine. And every individual produces yarn of a different count and tensile strength. Unless one produces sufficient yarn to weave a whole piece it is not possible to have cloth of uniform yarn. This is one of the drawbacks of Khadi. Yarn of mixed counts with varying tensile strength is woven into a piece which does not possess uniform durability and gives way where the yarn is of poorer quality. Those leaders of the Khadi movement should, therefore, first try to train their spinners in such a way that they will be able to give yarn of a desired standard to make the fabric durable. And those who select the yarn to be woven in one single piece should also be trained much more than now, looking to the heaps of Khadi lying unsold in several provinces. Then only will Khadi regain its lost stature and may be a means of HONESTLY supporting the villager in his idle periods of the year. It is, therefore, incumbent on those lovers of Khadi, whether they belong to the "Katai Mandals" or are the leaders of the A.I.S.A., to see that Khadi satisfies the abovementioned basic demands of the consumer in the selection of the fabric of his apparel, before they make a general and wholesale onslaught, quoting Gandhiji, on both the Government and the textile mill industry.

The handloom weavers also did not hesitate to make hay during wartime at the cost of the consumer in similar ways.

Husband-Beating Allowed

A CALIFORNIAN law forbids wife-beating but NOT husband-beating. The law does not recognise full equality of the sexes, but mostly favours women. A woman can marry at 18 without parental consent but a man cannot until he is 21. A husband can be "criminally prosecuted" for failure to support his wife, but the wife faces no liability, regardless of her spouse's physical or financial condition. But wives have the worst of it under the law giving the husband control of the family property! Is it because wives cannot be trusted with it?

Waste

IN the Madras Legislative Council Mr. A. B. Shetty said that 20 per cent. of the seats in Government medical colleges were reserved for women. Some more were admitted on the basis of merit. The minister said that 50 women had left in the middle of the course during the last six years. The minister said that there was some loss on this account to the Government. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy suggested that Government might, if necessary, take a bond from women students that they would complete the course and that they would serve the Government in an honorary capacity for some time. If they left in the middle of the course the amount spent might be recovered from them.

A member suggested that they could get an undertaking from the women candidates that they would not get married during the course. The minister said: It is an interesting suggestion. I cannot give an off-hand answer now. It requires very deep consideration."

RHYTHM WAY

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

Control" observes "There is really no "safe-period." Michael Fielding in "Parenthood Design or Accident" with a preface by H. G. Wells, under caption "What we avoid", says "safe-period and coitus interruptus may be dismissed altogether as unreliable, unaesthetic, physiologically unsound, and disruptive of marital health and happiness." Dr. Gladys Cox in her book "Clinical Contraception" quotes Dr. Dickinson of America as saying "The conclusion is, therefore, that there are periods of maximum minimum fertility in the menstrual cycle periods which are probably variable and which in any case cannot be definitely predicted in any individual case; but there is no absolutely safe period."

Ordinarily healthy young men and women have no safe-periods. Dr. Stopes is of opinion that there is no safe period for working women. There is absolutely no safe period for normal people. It is the under-sexed or over-intellectual or aged people that advocate "safe-period" which is untrustworthy, being something like 'Alice in Wonderland" business. Regimentation of married love by calendar, clock and thermometre and through safe-period, causes physical injury to the parties, irreparable harm to martimony, leads to divorces and disrupts family life instead of promoting family planning. Therefore Rhythm Way is not the proper method for the people of India. I doubt, if it can solve the population problem but on the other hand, may, by changes in the emotional complex, stimulate population growth. As one who spent the last quarter of the century in tackling population, birth-control and food-problems, I hold that the Rhythm Method is a fraud on the birth control movement of India.

COLOUR T.V. MAY COME NEXT YEAR

New Sets Can Pick Up Monochrome Pictures

BY ALBERT D. HUGHES

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

COLOUR TELEVISION IS NOW DEFINITELY ON ITS WAY. IT COULD ARRIVE IN ONE YEAR. FROM THE STIRRING WITHIN THE INDUSTRY, AT PRESENT COLOUR TELEVISION APPEARS TO BE NO FARTHER OFF THAN TWO OR THREE YEARS.

The one-year figure is seen by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, vice-president and general manager of the electronics division of General Electric Company here, and well qualified to guess. Here's how he puts it: Work on testing the various elements of colour television standards is proceeding so satisfactorily that "we might have a set of standards by the fall of 1953."

What lends significance to Dr. Baker's forecast is his chairmanship of the National Television System Committee. The NTSC is an industrywide committee formed by the Radio-Television Manufacturers' Association. Among its basic tasks is the formation of standards for the development of a commercially practicable system of colour television.

A number of factors stand in the way, of course, for adoption of television standards within a year. Dr. Baker pointed out that any standards would necessarily have to be approved by the Federal Communications Commission. He said there is now substantial agreement, however, within the television industry on colour standards.

But Dr. Baker was hopeful. As he put it, "It would be fair to assume that if NTSC comes up with a set of colour standards and a demonstrable system of colour television, the FCC would be bound to regard them with considerable favour."

Two items of industry news have become known since this correspondent interviewed Dr. Baker, to give further credence to his optimism. **One television set company (Sylvania) already has announced plans to place colour television sets on the market in late 1954 based on NTSC standards.**

EASY SWITCHOVER

Moreover, the National Broadcasting Company has resumed experimental colour telecasting, using NTSC standards, over its television station in New York. The Columbia Broadcasting System, whose colour disk system won the approval of the FCC but split the television industry, is reported to be experimenting in the laboratory with a colour tube.

The TV set owner is naturally wondering if all this is going to make obsolete the receiver he is now using. There are now some 19,000,000 TV receivers in use in American homes. The answer is, "Not in the slightest."

This nonobsolescence will be due to a now honoured but once embattled word—"compatibility." Compatibility has had a rough struggle for acceptance in the industry. What it means, in non-technical language, is this:

Colour television must send out a signal to give service to existing receivers.

Thus, the owner of a contemporary set will be able to pick up colour transmissions, though not in colour. Hence, he will not be deprived of a picture during the hours when colour programmes happen to be on the air.

Similarly, the purchaser of a new colour television set will be able to pick up the contemporary standard black-and-white picture signals for entertainment during the hours when monochrome, or black-and-white, pictures are being transmitted.

In fact, the experts now say that the black and white pictures which noncolour TV sets will receive from coloured picture transmissions are an improvement over the present pictures.

"Will present TV receivers be able to be converted to colour television," Dr. Baker was asked. "No, their owners would do better to buy a colour receiver," he said. **"The compatibility factor, however will always permit the owners of new colour receivers to pick up black-and-white programmes."**

HOW DONE

Dr. Baker explained that the new electronic tube will operate under the same principles and transmission standards as the present pictures. **The new colour tube will employ three electronic "guns" inside its highly evacuated envelope instead of the single "gun" now used in black-and-white pictures.**

Each of the three electronic "guns"—representing the three primary colours of television: red, green, and blue—will be energized by that portion of the composite signal which contains its colour. Each "gun" will be pointed, moreover, its own phosphor, or glowing electrochemical, inside the butt end of the picture tube.

The combination of glowing phosphors, each energized by its own electronic "gun", will produce the composite colour picture in the same manner as contemporary television receivers.

Obviously, colour television is bound to be more expensive than current TV sets, but the American principle of mass production is expected to come into action to lower the cost.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Representative Victorians

MORE INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE LAST CENTURY

The list of moderately priced Victorian items given last week-comprising as it did almost every country in the Empire--showed that a remarkably interesting and varied group of stamps can be got together without the least reference to items catalogued at five shillings or more.

In very exceptional cases only was ten shillings taken as the upward limit, but even here most of the items concerned could be purchased at substantial discounts off catalogue, so that their market value was mostly well within the limit of a crown per stamp.

Last week the Indian States were treated in rather a cursory fashion in the lists and the choice of stamps was left rather vague. A few specific examples might, however, prove helpful, particularly as the catalogue quotations of several stamps of the Indian States tend to be rather inaccurate.

As far as possible, the collection under discussion should include at least a single specimen from every stamp issuing country. This rule may be waived where designs are identical except for name of country, denomination, etc., but there are so many completely different stamps emanating from the various States, that one from each would be far better.

The Alwar 'Daggers' are masterpieces when viewed beside some of the monstrous designs that have come from other States. Bamra, for instance, the very next one in the Catalogue, put out a first issue that consisted of printer's type—crude—and a few ornaments—even cruder. Bamra has its share of 'errors' and the fact that a semi-illiterate compositor put in letters upside down in addition to grossly mis-spelling words, has made it a happy hunting ground for those who delight in this kind of material.

Errors Galore

Most of the Bamra errors are above ten bob, so one will here have to be content with the normal specimens, drawn either from the 'Capital P' or 'Small P' stamps of 1890-1893. The next state, Barwani, affords some of the few instances where what is known as 'art paper' has been employed for stamps. One specimen will be enough, since the stamps are horrid in all conscience.

Several of the octagonal frame stamps of Bhopal come within the five shilling limit. There are a couple of dozen spelling mistakes in this issue and a normal as well as an error can be included. Commonest errors are the quarter anna blacks S.G. 10, where ALL the stamps in the sheet are misspelt — 'EEGAM' for 'BEGAM'. Bhopal has also issued one of hte few Triangular stamps in the empire—the Official stamp of 1935.

One look at the stamps of Bhor state should be enough to convince that here, indeed, are the world's ugliest issues. For this reason they merit a place of honour—or the opposite!—in every collection! Most repellent of the lot is S.G. 2, a dirty pinkish smear on coarse handmade paper.

A 'must' for animal lovers are the 'Dancing Bulls of Bundi'. Plenty of suspect and outright bogus items from the 1915 series of this state are to be met with, and a couple of the overprints in fancy colours might be included in the collection. Thinly-veiled racketeering was responsible for the decline of some of the stamps of Charkari. This is why one five rupee item of the state is catalogued at much below its face value even in unused condition.

Cochin is one of the few states that are still in favour with collectors. Its issues are clean, there are hundreds of legitimate varieties of all sorts to be met with and always a chance for unrecorded and uncatalogued stamps cropping up.

The other day, for example, I was shown an 'imperforate between' copy of the ½ puttan of 1892 S.G. 1a. The stamps of Cochin are so common that a fairly representative group can be built up at a purely nominal cost. At least a few items in every set are priced at a couple of pennies apiece.

The stamps of Dhar state must have caused a lot of heart burning to many collectors this year. Some of the scarce 'errors' which Gibbons had been cataloguing all these years at fairly high rates, have turned out to be not real 'errors' but examples of non-constant printing varieties. They have all come tumbling down, and are now on a par with the normal stamps. Easiest to get here are S.G. 1 and S.G. 8.

The elephant-god Ganesh or Ganpati is the central subject of all the issues of Duttia. The religious motif can be met with in many Indian stamps, (Jaipur, Jhalawar, Jasdan and Nepal) and symbolic articles such as the conch of Travancore and the ceremonial umbrella of certain Cochin issues follow much the same line.

Ferocious Raja

Prohibited by a Koranic injunction from using protraits on their stamps, certain states — Faridkot, Hyderabad and Karhmir concentrated on ornamental script instead. One example from each of these states is enough. Kishengarh has some more examples of stamps printed on highly surfaced 'art paper', but the most notable items are the two portraits of Maharaja Sardul Singh.

This worthy seems a man of moods. On the 2a. value of 1899 he seems to be in a particularly dangerous frame of mind, and is glaring in a most ferocious manner at the world at large. The years appear to have mellowed him, however, for on the 2a of 1903 he wears a noticably hang-dog look!

If you come across any stamps of Poonch, grab them. They are very seldom met with and hold out a world of interest to the collector who wants to specialise in them. Printing of the Poonch stamps was carried out in water colours and some very unusual varieties of paper were used for their production. S. G. 50 'wove batonne' paper or the 'ribbed batonne' varieties of 1884 may be included at a modest outlay.

Are stamp catalogues useful? Sirmoor provides the answer. When the first issue of Sirmoor ran out of stock and more were wanted to sell to collectors—there were 'suckers' even in those days!—the state decided to make reprints. The original impressions had been cleaned off the lithographic stones, so a fresh design was ordered in imitation of the original one.

Evidently copies of the actual stamps were not available for the design for the reprint was taken from a stamp catalogue. Unfortunately the catalogue illustrated the stamp as well as its perforated border, so the second issue of Sirmoor shows the 'perforations' as part of the printed design!

There are some fairly attractive pictorial issues from Junagadh, and the stamps showing the Gir lion and the horse are easy to come by as well as an adornment to the album. Not even their most ardent champions could call the issues of Travancore beautiful, but, like its neighbour Cochin, the State has remained aloof from unsavoury rackets and its stamps are more in favour with modern collectors than those of almost any other Indian State.

Too Many Duds

A few of the Indian States have been left out, but with the help of a catalogue the beginner can easily find out what he is likely to come across, and can keep a look out for it. It may be mentioned here that a fair proportion of the stamps of certain States have been reprinted, either by the legitimate issuing authorities or by private individuals with or without proper sanction.

Hundreds of duds and bogus products also crop up at intervals, so if a novice is offered some tempting bargain at fantastically low prices he should keep his eyes peeled for trouble.

As I wrote last week, the simplest way out is to buy a packet of a couple of hundred different stamps from the various Indian States. This will give a fairly good start, and items from individual states that are unrepresented in the collection can be picked up later one at a time.

After the States and the interesting but expensive stamps of the Ionian Islands, the next country would be Iraq. But since the present list is restricted to stamps issued during the last century, we have to move on to Jamaica. With the 'Pineapple' watermark, the first types of Jamaica are desirable—and highly catalogued—items. But with the Crown CA, a few are priced at only a couple of shillings each and are fairly plentiful. The beautiful pictorial stamp of 1900, though issued in the reign of Edward, can be included. Central subject is the Llandovery Cascades. The same stamp was issued bicoloured the following year in slate and carmine.

The recess printed stamps (Queen's head issues) of Labuan are exceedingly scarce, but the later lithographed issue of 1894 is common enough, especially 'cancelled to order.' Later issued were created by overprinting the stamps of North Borneo and these attractive 'thematic' items can be dealt with under the latter colony.

Scarce Issues

Lagos, a tiny speck on the west coast of Africa only has a couple of Victorians within the 5/- limit —the ½d. and the 1d. Wmk Crown CA of 1884. This outpost was merged with Southern Nigeria early in this century and it is surprising how often even well-filled albums lack a stamp from this place.

Another section rarely represented in the average album is Madagascar. The Consular Mail stamps are mostly priced in pounds, but the 1895 'Inland Mail' issues are only a shilling or two each, and are unusual and desirable stamps.

With the exception of the first set—overprinted on India—the Straits Settlements Victorians are easily obtainable. The 1883 varieties with Crown CA are the cheapest. Though some beautiful stamps were issued by Malta during the reign of Victoria, barely two or three 'face different' items fall within the five shilling limit. The halfpenny and penny of 1885 and the farthing value showing a view of Valetta can be taken here. The magnificent St. Paul 10/- values are only for the man who does not mind spending a few hundred on a single stamp.

No collection is complete without a Post Office Mauritius. Since, however, stamps catalogued at a few thousand pounds do not go a-begging on the market, it is fortunate that reasonable facsimiles of these fabulous stamps are available on the set issued on the occasion of their centenary. With actual Victorians, the beginner will have to be content with a couple of specimens from the 1879 and 1885 series of this colony.

It Cost His Job

Most of the non-keyplate varieties of Montserrat, Natal and Nevis are far beyond the five shilling limit, but in the comparatively unknown colony of New Brunswick we have one of the earliest thematic items to be issued—a picture of an old-time locomotive on the 1c. value.

The most interesting stamp of the territory is the Charles Connell 5c. brown. Connell was Postmaster of New Brunswick and had the temerity to use his own portrait on one of the stamps. A tremendous furore followed this altogether radical step and the upshot was that not only were the stamps withdrawn, but Connell was sacked. Unused specimens of 'Connell's Folly' are catalogued at £175!

Newfoundland is also a thematic collector's paradise. A Newfoundland Dog appears on the ½d. of 1887 and 1894, while cod—so vital to the economy of the Colony, and seals, appear in the latter set. Industries, occupations, birds, beasts and historical personages appear on values of the 1897 Fourth Centenary issue, most of them priced well under a crown.

The very interesting definitives of the same year show some fine portraits of members of the royal family, a very pleasant piece being the ½d. bearing a picture of the future Edward VIII taken while he was still a toddler.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Karsh Portrait For Canadians

The Elizabethan stamps of Canada, now in course of preparation, will be based on portraits by the world-famous photographer Yousuf Karsh, of Ottawa. A full face portrait has been chosen. Date of release is estimated to be early March, and denominations will be 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5 cents. It is reported by Messrs. Whitfield King, Ipswich, that only a single stamp will be issued for the Coronation.

U.N. Stamp For Human Rights

The stamp illustrated above commemorates the United Nations' "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", and was issued on December 10th, which has been set apart as "Human Rights Day". Design is by H. Woyty-Wimmer of De la Rue's, London. There are two values: 3c grey-green and 5c azure.

Now It's Sudan!

Sudan seems to be going the way of Ceylon, British Guiana and the rset of the countries which are a delight to the pref. fiend. The 4 piastre value of the 1948 'Official' series has been discovered Perf. 13 instead of the normal Perf. 14 The stamp is illustrated in the Gibbons Stamp Monthly of November. As far as is known, this is the only value which has appeared so far in the new perforation. It is not quite clear whether the variety is the result of a mix-up or represents a deliberate change of perf. Gibbons write:

Perf. 13 is the perforation of the large stamps of the 1951 pictorial issue S. G. 123-139. The mix-up may have been due to an order for this stamp being executed at the same time as the pictorial issue and put through the same perforating machine. We know that De La Rue's do not attach overmuch importance to consistency in perforations.'

Collectors who have been the victims of perforation vagaries on the part of the printers, will heartily endorse Gibbons' ironic comment!

First Colonial

THE first Colonial stamp of the new reign is due on December 19th from the Gold Coast. The portrait has been altered to a profile head of the Queen, and no crown or other symbol will be used. The central subject of the stamp is the same as that used for the 1948 halfpenny—Northern Territories Mounted Constabulary. Colour of the new stamp will be carmine.

Hungary Honours *Lajos Kossuth*

Among the recent Hungarian issues is a set in honour of the patriot Lojos Kossuth. Born in 1802, Kossuth devoted most of his lifetime to the cause of Hungarian nationalism. He revolted against the Austrians in 1848, but the movement was suppressed and Kossuth was forced to flee to England and later the United States. He was a close associate of Mazzini for several years during his English exile and eventually retired to Turin, where he died in 1894.

Particulars of the new series (commorating the 150th Anniversary of Kossuth's birth) are given below:

40 filler olive green on rose; Portrait of Kossuth.

60 filler green on blue; Statue of Kossuth at Budapest.

1 forint lilac on yellow; Portrait of Kossuth.

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City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Maghsar Vad 12, 2009
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 25, 1372
Parsi: Tir 14, 1322.
Sunrise 7-30 a.m.
Sunset 6-03 p.m.
Hightide 08-52, 22-44
Lowtide 03-40, 15-43

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

WALKESHWAR-MAHALU X M I GROUP OF SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE: Mr. Oscar Ewing, to address on "Health and Welfare Programme" at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, 6 p.m.

THE CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT STAFF ASSOCIATION: Farewell to Mr. S. M. Mogre at Mahajan Wadi Hall, Dadar, 4 p.m.

WORKERS' LIBRARY, KURLA: Meeting at 9-30 a.m.

GHATKOPAR YUVAK SAMAJ: Meeting in connection with second death anniversary of Sardar Patel at SDD Rashtriya Shala at 7-15 p.m. The Mayor will preside.

MUNICIPAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE: UNESCO Regional Conference on Free and Compulsory Education in South East Asia and the Pacific—Exhibition of Educational Aids and Charts of Municipal Schools at the Municipal Valibai Vocational Gujerati School, 131, Dady Seth Agiari Lane, Bombay 2, 4 p.m.

PURSE TO MUSICIAN: The 61st Birthday Celebrations of Gayanvadanacharya Shri Ganapatbua Purohit will take place at Karandikar Hall (Brahman Sabha) Charni Road, Girgaum, at 4-15 p.m. An address and a purse will be presented to him on this auspicious occasion. Prof. B. R. Deodhar will preside. There will be recitals by leading artistes.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on Purushasookta at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

'Laugh & The World Laughs With You'

Bombay theatre-goers will be interested to know that Adi Marzban is producing a new All-Gujerati comedy show "Sasta Gher Vasta" ("Laugh And the World Laughs With You") on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th December at the St. Xavier's College Hall, at 6-15 p.m.

Widespread Rain In South Kanara

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 13 (PTI): Following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday: Rain or thundershowers have been widespread in Tamilnad, Malabar-South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in Rayalaseema. Scattered showers have also occurred in South Konkan and coastal Andhradesa. Isolated heavy shower was reported from Mysore. Weather remained dry over the rest of the country.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hrs IST on Saturday:

Ahmedabad	90	55	0	0— 0.5
BOMBAY	91	74	0	2.3— 0.8
Calcutta	79	54	0	6.2+ 0.8
Cherrapunji	62	46	0	42.0+19.8
New Delhi	76	8	0	0— 0.7
Poona	89	65	0	2.2— 2.5
Rajkot	89	53	0	0:4— 0.4
Sholapur	89	66	0	1.2— 3.4
Simla	59	40	0	0.2— 1.9
Surat	97	67	0	0— 1.8

To Honour Miss Palamkote

The name of Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote is well-known to lovers of music and literature throughout Bombay Pradesh. A few years ago, an address and casket were presented to her to celebrate her diamond jubilee when tributes were paid to her services to Western music, training hundreds of pupils, and getting the unique honour of being elected Life Academy Member on the Board of Musicians of the Trinity College of Music, London—the first Indian to get the coveted distinction.

It is also well-known that Miss Palamkote is a literatteur of high merits, having published 16 books in Gujerati, besides writing innumerable articles in the Gujerati press.

A move is set afoot to appreciate this service also, and a representative committee has been formed to give her an address and casket, in January next, at her Cumballa Hill music studio. So a fund has been opened C/o. The 'Kaiser-e-Hind' office, Bazaargate Street, Bombay, and it is hoped appreciative Bombayites will do the needful to make the function a success. 'En passant,' Mahatma Gandhi was also an admirer of her work.

Pan-American Executive In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Norman Blake-Regional Director for Pan-American World Airways, Middle East and Asia Region is on an inspection tour of PAA offices throughout the Region and is expected to be in Bombay for 3 days. Formally with American Overseas Airlines, Mr. Blake has held his present responsible position with Pan-American for the last 18 months and has his office in Beirut, Lebanon.

Western Railway Advisory Body Meets

BOMBAY, Saturday: At the meeting of the Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held at Bombay on 12th December 1952, under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. P. Mushran, General Manager, Western Railway, the items on the Agenda relating to the position of claims against the Railway for goods lost or damaged, financial results of the Railways, inspection of catering arrangements and ticketless travel were discussed.

REDS ARRESTED IN KERBELAH

BAGHDAD, Dec. 13 (UPI-AFP): The police investigating Communist activities in Iraq have arrested a number of people in Kerbelah, the holy city of Shia faith, about 100 kilometres west of Baghdad, it was learned here today. The number of arrests was not revealed.

Members of the Kerbelah Communist Underground Organisation, are alleged to have burnt files and papers of the party before the police arrived.

7 Dacoits Shot Dead

INDORE, Dec. 13 (PTI): Seven dacoits have been shot dead and 50 others belonging to various gangs were arrested in Shind and Morena districts of Madhya Bharat by the state police during the last two weeks, according to official reports received at the Madhya Bharat police headquarters here today.

A sten gun and 140 coutnry made guns were also recovered from the arrested persons.

LIFE OF RAJA OF BHOR

The life of the Raja of Bhor, has been published in English now. It is a 500-page illustrated condensation of the four volumes written in Marathi by Rao Sahib V. G. Ranade, ex-Dewan of Bhor State, and published in 1949. It gives in detail how the Raja Saheb worked ceaselessly for the welfare of this small State since his accession to the Gadi and

RAJA SAHEB OF BHOR

helped the people towards economic and cultural progress. The Raja of Bhor introduced several political reforms in the State which put it ahead of many of the leading Indian States. The book gives an intimate picture of the cultural and political activities of the Raja Saheb and will make interesting reading for those interested in the development of Indian States and the history of Maharashtra.

The book is published by the author at Laxmi Vilas, Mangaldas Road, Poona 1.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Hyderabad Assembly today granted leave to Messrs. Rajaram, Annaji Rao Gavane and Sharan Gowda all belonging to the Opposition United Peoples Party to move their no-confidence motions against the present Congress Ministry.

The motions will be taken up for discussion jointly on December 17 and 18.

ALLEGATIONS

The motion, among other things, stated that the Congress Ministry had "failed to carry out schemes calculated to promote the prosperity of the people, sold away state-owned industries to private enterprise and its policies were ill-conceived and against the interests of the people".

They added that the Ministry "failed to carry out suitable agrarian reforms, introduced sales tax which was not in the interests of the people. Converted the elected majority in municipal bodies into a minority by nomination system and there was lawlessness and goondaism in the state indulged in by members of the Congress Party".

In a house of 175 the present party position is as follows:—One seat formerly held by Congress is vacant consequent on the election tribunal declaring that election invalid.

Congress: 97 (including the Speaker) The Opposition parties (Peoples Democratic Front and United Peoples Party) and a few independents: 77.

"Important" Underground Terrorists Seized

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Dec. 13 (PTI): Three "important underground terrorists", including a woman were apprehended by the Police on December 11 and 12 in the two former disturbed districts of Warangal and Nalgonda, it was officially stated here today.

Cement Control Relaxed

BOMBAY, Saturday: In view of the improved situation of cement supply, the Government of Bombay has further relaxed the control over the distribution of cement required for non-agricultural purposes. It has now empowered the Revenue Collectors to issue permits up to five tons of cement per head per month in any individual case, subject to the extent of cement stock available with the stockists. It has also directed that such stocks of cement as are not covered by issue of permits within 30 days of the receipt by the Joint Rationing Officer (Cement) from the stockists of intimation of arrival of the cement may be disposed by "free sale". In disposing of such stocks preference will be given to those who hold permits at any time thereafter, when stock is available for the purpose.

These two measures of relaxation come into force with immediate effect for a period of four months, in the first instance.

ONLY HALF AN OUNCE OF DRUG CAN BE KEPT

BOMBAY, Saturday: All concerned are advised that the maximum quantity of any of the drugs notified under the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1952, which a person in his individual capacity or as a head of the household may possess at any time or purchase in any one transaction is half an ounce. The drugs so notified are: Spirit of Chloroform; Spirit of Nitrous Ether; Strong Tincture of Ginger; Weak Tincture of Ginger; Compound Tincture of Cardamom; Tincture of Lavender; Kalpak; Tincture Gulancha; and Mustee Tonic.

Those who are at present holding stock of these drugs in excess of the precribed limit are reminded that they are to declare the stocks by December 15, 1952 to the Drugs Controller for the State of Bombay.

Tamil Monthly

Mr. R. V. Raghavan declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, as the Editor-Publisher of "Vindhya", a new Tamil monthly to be published from Bombay.

Panchayat Act To Be Amended

AGE-LIMIT OF VOTER

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 is being amended so as to increase the age limit for elections to village panchayats from 18 to 21 years. The anmending Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of December 11.

The term "adult person" used in section 7 (2) of the Act, as it stands at present, means a person who has attained his 18th year. Under the adult franchise introduced in elections to the district local boards and municipalities, the minimum age of the voter is 21 years. For the sake of uniformity, it is proposed to prescribe the same age for elections to the village panchayats.

The amending Bill also seeks to empower village panchayats to levy a tax on premises where machinery is run by manual labour. Premises wherein harmless trades or calling such as handlooms or sewing machines are run by manual labour, will, however, be exempted from the scope of the amendment under the rules to be framed under the Act.

At present, the panchayats can levy a tax on premises where machinery is run by steam, oil or electric power for any purpose other than domestic or agricultural purpose.

Rashtrabhasha Exams

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha writes:

"The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Examinations—Prarambhik, Pravesh Parichaya, Kovid and Ratna of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha will be held on the 14th & 15th of February 1953.

The forms with fees, for the said examinations will be received at the office of the Sabha (Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank T. T., Fellowship School Compound) on all days excepting Thursdays from 3-0 to 6-0 p. m. till Monday the 22nd inst.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 metres.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 A Navsariwala, G songs, 08-15 K Ingle, vocal, 11-45 A M Joshi, sur malhar Sindh bhairavin, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 G G Kharadkar, violin, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 B Manjrekar, multani, 18-10 G G Kharadkar, violin, 18-30 A M Joshi, eman kalyan, v.d., 19-00 A Navsariwala, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, dhun, 19-30 K Ingle, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 K Ingle, vasant, 20-45 A Navsariwala, G songs, 21-15 T K Venkatachalum, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Concerto hour,

Variations 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 G G Kharadkar, violin, 08-45 V R Desai, abhang, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 B Joshi, brindabani sarang, 13-00 V R Desai, bhavgeet, 13-30 AIR artist, Mirabai bhajan, 13-50 K Ingle, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-00 V R Desai, M songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 V R Desai, Kirloskar compsns., 20-30 Vishesh amantran se, H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 B Joshi, khayal, 22-15 A M Joshi, jaijaiwanti v d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.— 08-15 Special, 08-30 D H Vimadalal, ramkali, 09-00 For children, 18-00 R D Khopkar, bhajan, 18-20 R Bhojak, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Yad (Ahm.), 19-00 D H Vimaladal, malan, 19-15 R Bhojak, geet, bhajan, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Cl. music (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers, G (Ahm.), 20-00 D H Vimadalal, puria dhanashree, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Classical (Ahm.), 21-15 R Bhojak, Geets, 21-30 S Barot's "Bhadraa', play.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84 and 41.72 m. (morning), 20.95 and 41.72m. (evening)

7.15 a.m. Music in March Time 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Meet your favourite singer, 12-00 Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programme, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' show, 18-00 Eng. mag., 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety, ahey:

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Talk In English

On Sunday (December 14) at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a review in English by Dr. K. F. Meyer of the Second Meeting of the Plague Expert Committee of the WHO in Bombay. The broadcast can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.44 metres).

Between You And Me

By Me

MADRAS film magnates have launched an all out offensive against A.I.R. and the newspapers. The Executive Committee of the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce has decided that no film advertisements should henceforth be given to the official organs of A.I.R.

This direct action is a protest against the remarks of Dr. B. V. Keskar, who made unsavoury remarks about present day film songs, and the proposal of the Government to reduce film songs in the A.I.R. programmes. What is more surporising is the decision of the South Indian Motion Picture Studio Owners' Association to withhold advertisements from the Express group of newspapers as well as the widely read Tamil weekly "Kalki" for featuring and commenting on Rajaji's views about films. It will be recalled that Rajaji made some blunt remarks on the quality of the present day films and advised the youth to give up the habit of frequently visiting cinemas and star worship.

Rajaji was not the only sinner in this respect. The retiring C.-in-C. General Cariappa and even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have made observations which are not very creditable to the film industry. While the newspapers have featured these statements, they have also given full publicity to the rejoinder of producers like Mr. S. S. Vasan and others to the leaders' criticism. In spite of this impartial publicity, the producers' argument seems to be that beneficiaries of cinema advertisement should not have given prominence to the Madras Chief Minister's indictment of the present day pictures.

Instead of turning the searchlight inwards and finding out why films draw forth such uncomplementary remarks from leaders or resorting to retaliation against the leaders, the producers have given vent to their fury against the newspapers for just doing their duty to the public. This direct action has more implications than the irate producers imagine.

* * *

Mr. Ramnath Goenka, head of the Express group of newspapers, is now President of the Press Trust of India and an important member of the Eastern Newspapers Society and the All-India Editors' Conference. The latter two bodies are bound to take up the producers' challenge, as it amounts to a daring infringement of the freedom of the Press. "Kalki" is a Tamil weekly with mass circulation, widely read by Tamilians in South India and abroad. Its editor, Mr. R. Krishnamurthy, is a well known Congressman whom the British authorities sent to jail during the Congress movement. He is a novelist and litterateur of note whose stories are much sought after for the stage and the screen. He is an enthusiast of the Tamil song movement to make the masses imbibe the beauty of Tamil music and he has some compositions to his credit. In the world of art and letters, "Kalki" has been a top-ranker, and among its standing contributors have been Tamil scholars like T.K.C. and Rajaji. The last factor seems to be the cause of action by the film producers.

The film industry, as a national concern, has always been the petted and pampered child of the Press. The producers, stars and even pin-up girls have been allotted more reading space than their advertisements warrant. Moreover, they could not have chosen a more inopportune moment for their bellicose action. The Press Commission is in sessions, and one of their terms of reference is an inquiry into the control which advertisers exercise over newspapers by the power of their purse. It is time that the Madras producers made "amende honourable" before their action leads to serious repercussions.

* * *

Another "fatwa" of Madras film magnates is that no musician who accepts engagements on A.I.R. should be given any job in films. Also a directive has been issued to the members to terminate forthwith their broadcast commitments with A.I.R. This is retaliatory action against the new policy adumbrated by Dr. Keskar to reorganise the music programmes and allot a new quota for classical, popular and film songs.

The film producers ignore the fact that A.I.R. is forced to revise its music policy and reduce the predominance of film songs on account of repeated agitation by the public. In spite of its vaunted boast as second Hollywood, Indian filmdom has no music creations worthy of note, and even their boosted song hits of "Larra Lappa" type are base imitations of the lilts and tilts of western music. Instead of realising their position in the music world, film producers are trying to control A.I.R. and forge fetters for Indian musicians. No responsible artiste will agree to these humiliating conditions which encroach on their personal freedom. No wonder that Smt. M. S. Subbulakshmi, a classical musician, film star and radio artiste, resigned the membership of the Film Chamber as a protest against this preposterous control.

When producers are unable to check their leading stars from accepting engagements in a number of studios, often upsetting their own production schedule, it is sheer hardihood on their part to bind over musicians, because of their pique with A.I.R. Unlike Northern India the film industry in the South has attracted the best of classical musicians into its fold. Smt. Subbulakshmi, "G. N. B." Maharajapuram Musiri and Smt. Sundarambal, well known figures in the music field, have equally made a name in the film world. Smt. D. K. Pattammal and Smt. M. L. Vasantakumari are classical singers of repute and also accept engagements as playbacks in films. All of them have an extensive fan world on the radio as well. In the ultimate analysis, film producers will be the losers if they persist in their folly.

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UNDER the auspices of Bhagini Samaj, students of Manipuri Nartanalaya gave a dance recital under the presidentship of Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. It was an exhilarating sight to see tiny tots and teenagers doing various patterns of dance in mass array.

For ballets, Manipuri holds the palm, the sartorial colour and choreographic groupings adding to the poetry of motion. The solo dances by Nayana Jhaveri and Ranjan Jhaveri were marked with grace and poise and the tonal shades of the Mridang were pleasing to the ear. "Krishna Leela" ballet was finely rendered in rhythmic patterns with a wealth and variety of steps and movements to the accompaniment of Gujerati songs.

Roop Kala Kendra, Matunga, presented Shrimati T. A. Rajalakshmi in Bharat Natya dances. A disciple of Shri Kuppiah Pillai of Tanjore, Smt. Rajalakshmi emphasised the glamour and gaiety, for which Bharat Natya is famous. Every school of Bharat Natya lays accent on some speciality and shri. Kuppiah Pillai's school is well known for its glamorous build-up and graduated movements which bring out the finer shades and delicacies of Bharat Natya. Smt Raja Lakshmi gave a full repertoire of Bharat Natya items and some new Padams. Her portrayal of Tana Varnam, with rhythmic swings and sways in quick succession, drew encores from the audience. Her rendering of Tillana was noted for vivacious movements and arabesque patterns set to intricate rhythm.

* * *

MR. D. K. Kunte, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, and Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, expounded the essentials of democracy, last week, at the St. Xavier's College. It is quite appropriate that the message of democracy should be carried to youths who will have to handle it in future.

Though democracy means the sway of a party, in essence, it is a way of life. It involves a policy of give and take, live and let live. Compromise is the life-force of democracy. Doctrinaires with legalistic bent of mind will have to do a lot of soft pedalling, if democracy is to function successfuly. This aspect was emphasised by Mr. Walter Bagehot when he remarked that a certain amount of stupidity was necessary for the successful working of democracy.

Emphasising this factor, Mr. Kunte summed up, "In a parliamentary democracy, co-operation has a great place. But it is not sufficient if it is given importance only in Government, as it has of necessity to permeate all other walks of life." The duty of the Opposition is not merely to oppose, but to represent cross-sections of public opinion not represented by the ruling party. Britain pays £ 2,00 a year to the Leader of the Opposition for doing this weighty job and officially recognises him, as he is the next man to step in, when the ministry goes out of office. This presupposes formation of parties on fundamental political and economic issues, and not mere schism or caucus based on personal ambitions or conflicts. On the eve of the last general elections, many of the political parties with conflicting ideologies combined together with the object of throwing out the Congress from power. But the electorate was shrewd to see through their game, and this explains the rout of non-Congress parties at the polls.

Though many of the present day leaders worked as a team under Mahatma's leadership, they have split into many groups after his demise. Pandit Nehru is a Gandhian, Acharya Kripalani a Gandhian-Socialist, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain a Socialist-Gandhian, Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Mr. Shankerrao Deo are orthodox Gandhians. It is an unusual spectables that integrated Gandhism should be fractionalised and fragmentised, lacking the necessary cohesion and team work which are absolutely necessary for preserving and extending the freedom we have won. In the midst of this welter of parties, Pt. Jawaharlal convened a sort of all-party conference to discuss the issues arising from the Five-Year Plan. Despite its shortcomings and apparent faults, the Five-Year Plan represents the highest common factor of public opinion, and it is to be hoped that all the parties will work it up as a national venture.

* * *

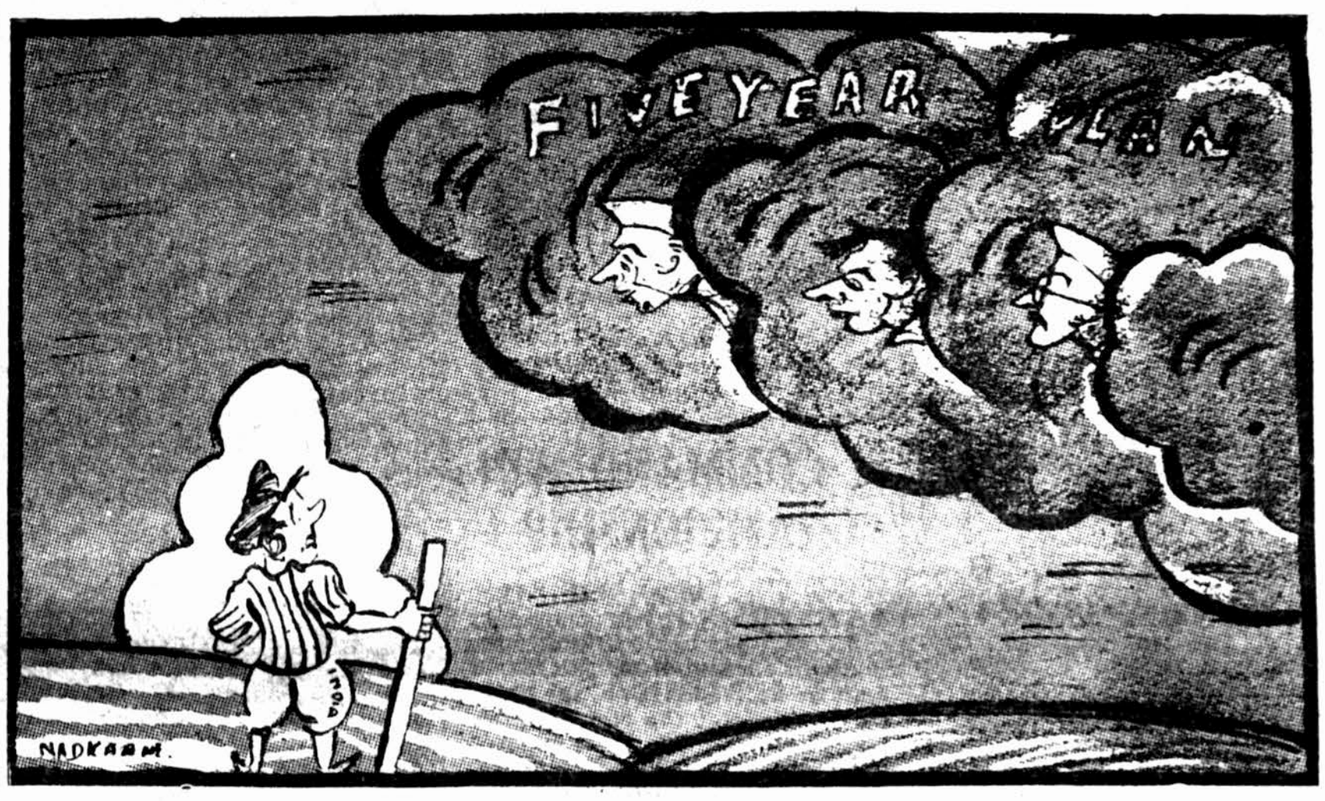
Mr. Chagla's exposition was respect for law as one of the essentials of democracy. He said, "Democracy will not succeed in this land of ours, unless we learn to respect law. Law must be supreme throughout the land, and the nation must abide by rules as long as they were in the Statute Book and embodied in the Constitution. That constitutes the spirit of democracy." The clarification and forthright declaration are very timely, because we won our freedom through civil disobedience and the hangover is dogging our footsteps.

Strikes and "hartals" on flimsy pretext do not conduce to the rule of law. Food Satyagraha staged by the Socialists and the monthly "hartals" against the Multi-Point Sales Tax indicate that we are acting on old notions which have no place in Free India. The irremovable and irresponsible bureaucracy of old under the British Government has been replaced by a national executive duly elected by the people. In this context, direct action has neither sense nor validity, And that too, after the present Government has been installed only a few months back by a majority vote of the electorate.

The opposition parties are not alone to blame in this respect. The Congress Party, which is now in power, has also to shake off some of these old notions. Recently in elections of Congress candidates to the A.I.C.C., the President of the B.P.C.C. issued a directive to remove the name of Mr. H. R. Pardiwala on the ground that he was appearing as an advocate against Congress candidates in election cases. This virtually amounted to a contempt of Court, an evil legacy of the policy of boycott of courts pursued by the Congress in the freedom fight. It is gratifying that the Congress President, Pt. Nehru, nipped the mischief in the bud, and it is necessary that the Congress organisation should readjust their attitude in the context of freedom.

Another factor which impedes the rue of law is the tendency to refer cases of ministerial corruption to the Working Committee or to Congress special committees. This has led to a lot of hush-hush and "purdah" manoeuvres which have increased corruption and nepotism in the administration. Reference of these serious cases to judicial tribunals would have checked unhealthy developments and would have added to public confidence in administration. Now that the Planning Commission has added a special chapter on the reform of public administration it is to be hoped that the Government will quickly act up to it.

WILL IT RAIN OR PASS OVER?



TOP PRIORITY FOR EDUCATION

Bombay Spent Rs. 12.5 Crores During 1950-51

SINCE, following India's freedom from foreign domination, popular Government came into power, the State Government of Bombay has given top-priority to education among all the development projects it has launched and also concentrated on improving education quantitatively and qualitatively.

During 1946-51, nearly Rs. 42.5 crores have been spent on education and the estimated State expenditure during 1951-53 is Rs. 25 crores.

The total number of educational institutions was 23,991 in 1946-47 in the State. It increased to 41,353 in 1949-50. The number of pupils rose from 2,114,905 to 4,060,195. The increase includes the element of additions in the former States merged into the State. Between the period of 1946-47 and 1949-50, arts colleges increased from 32 to 6

(Continued On Page 18 col. 5)

Pakistan Dismissed For 257 Runs

INDIA LOSES HALF SIDE FOR 173 IN FINAL TEST

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13 (PTI).

EIGHTY-FOUR runs behind Pakistan's first innings total of 257 with five wickets in hand, India were not in a happy position at the end of second day's play in the fifth and final Test here today.

Dismissing Pakistan's remaining five batsmen in 55 minutes for only 27 runs, India collected 173 runs for the loss of five star batsmen in a day's dull cricket. The only excitement was provided by the fall of wickets and ten of them fell for 200 runs, during the 330 minutes' play.

The Eden Gardens wicket, however, regained its sporting reputation today by aiding the medium pacers, specially during the pre-lunch session, and taking spin from the break bowlers thereafter.

STRATEGY SCORES

Amarnath's fear or "strategy" as his decision to send Pakistan to bat first after winning the toss yesterday has been called, proved correct today. Phadkar and then Ramchand bowled well and allowed Pakistan's tail no time to wag as it had done at Madras. Phadkar also moved the ball well through the air.

Between them they took the remaining five wickets in seven overs each, giving Amarnath no opportunity to call upon his spinners. Ramchand had a better average three for 20 than Phadkar (five for 72). But Phadkar was more dangerous and in fact gave inspiration to Ramchand by taking Anwar Hussain's wicket for the addition of only three runs to Pakistan's overnight total this morning. He bowled 32 overs, ten of them maidens. Ramchand bowled 13 overs, including six maidens.

Gaekwad took a well-judged catch off Ramchand, running to gully from third slip to dismiss Imtiaz, when he had only added seven runs to his overnight total of 50. His was a cautious and hesitant innings, which earlier failures in the series perhaps forced upon him. Once he was gone, India ran through the remaining two wickets in about 20 minutes.

Imtiaz who let off Amarnath in the day's penultimate over from Mohammed Hussain might have to regret tomorrow, if the Indian skipper once gets going. But tonight he can draw some consolation from Sen's mistakes, when he missed stumping him (Imtiaz) and Mohammed Hussain this morning.

CAUTIOUS GAME

The Indian openers, P. Roy and Gaekwad, played cautiously till their concentration was overtaxed. Gaekwad was more aggressive, but Roy played correct strokes.

A magnificent diving catch by Zulfiqar inches above the ground ended Roy's innings. The crowd played cymballs when Roy hit a four and booed when he was sent a bumper.

Mankad's was a flashing innings in which he had his usual swipes at outside balls. He went on merrily till he put his leg where the bat ought to have been.

Only Umrigar, among today's batsmen, tried to play forceful cricket and delight the crowd. But he was out to play a very wretched stroke. He wanted to hook a rising ball for Fazal, but was late and only lobbed a dolly catch to Kardar at deep midoff.

Phadkar batted confidently and saw the last ball of the day safe down the pitch.

Mohammed Hussain for Pakistan, bowled extremely well and extracted life out of the pitch. He came quicker off the turf and gave the batsmen anxious moments. Fazal also maintained a good length and commanded respect. But it was Amir Elahi who spun most viciously. He took one wicket at a cost of 29 runs in six overs. Kardar kept Md. Hussain and Fazal switching from one end to the other. They took two wickets each for 61 and 51 runs respectively.

UPHILL TASK

With the wicket playing uncertain India will have an uphill task tomorrow, remembering that they will have the last use of the wicket responsive to spin.

SCORE-BOARD

PAKISTAN FIRST INNINGS

Nazar Mohammed c Amarnath b Ghulam Ahmed	55
Hanif Mohammed c Ramchand b Phadkar	56
Waqar Hasan lbw Phadkar	29
Imtiaz Ahmed c Gaekwad b Phadkar	57
A. H. Kardar b Phadkar	7
Maqsood c Manjrekar b Amarnath	17
Anwar Hussain lbw Phadkar	9
Fazal Mahmood c Mankad b Ramchand	5
Zulfiqar Ahmed not out	6
Mohammed Hussain st. Sen b Ramchand	5
Amir Elahi c Sen b Ramchand	4
Extras (3 byes, 3 leg byes and 1 no ball Phadkar)	7
TOTAL all out	257

Fall of wickets: 1 for 94; 2 for 128; 3 for 169; 4 for 185; 5 for 215; 6 for 233; 7 for 240; 8 for 242 and 9 for 253.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	32	10	72	5
Ramchand	13	6	20	3
Amarnath	21	7	31	1
Mankad	28	7	78	0
Ghulam Ahmed	22	6	22	1

INDIA FIRST INNINGS

P. Roy c Zulfiqar b Amir Elahi	29
D. K. Gaekwad b Mahmood Hussein	21
V. Mankad lbw Fazal Mahmood	35
V. L. Manjrekar c Fazal b M. Hosain	29
P. R. Umrigar c Kardar b Fazal	22
D. G. Phadkar not out	19
Lala Amarnath not out	6
Extras	9
TOTAL (for five wickets)	173

Fall of wickets: 1/37, 2/87, 3/99, 4/135, 5/157.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: M. Hussein 29-9-61-2; Maqsood Ahmed 3-2-6-0; Fazal Mahmood 34-13-51-2; Amir Elahi 6-0-29-1; Anwar Hussein 4-1-14-0.

TODAY'S SPORT

TENNIS

Wilson College Gym. Courts:
7 a.m. and 3 p.m. Inter College Tournament.

VINOO MANKAD PURSE FUND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The collections so far received and promised for Vinoo Mankad Purse Fund come to about Rs. 7,000. The fund will close on 20th instant and the purse will be presented to Vinoo Mankad by the President of the Bombay Cricket Association at the reception to the Indian team proceeding to West Indies to be given by His Worship the Mayor of Bombay on the 22nd instant in the Municipal Corporation Hall.

XAVIERS UNBEATEN IN HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

G. IRANI, of St. Xavier's College, who created a new Discus Throw record.

Marie Simoes Betters Bombay Javelin Record

(BY OUR ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE St. Xavier's College once again triumphed over other colleges to claim the Bombay University's Athletic Championship for the twenty-fifth time in succession—in fact the college has won team championship every year the athletics have been held since they started in 1927. Three new meet records including one Bombay record were established during the course of this afternoon's final of the Silver Jubilee Meet.

The Cooperage football ground was filled to capacity with college students and it looked like a cup final day.

Miss Marie Simoes of Sophia College, who incidentally retained her hold on the individual championship, bettered the Bombay women's javelin throw record by a throw of 86 ft and 6¼ in. In addition to this University record two other University records went by the board. Another Sophia girl, Miss Joan Tellis clipped off 1.1 seconds from the existing 200 metres run record of 30.3 seconds.

Gustad Irani of the Xavier's improved upon the meet record in Discus throw by throwing the discus 99 ft. 11 inches, 2 ft. 10 inches more than A. Rocha-Fernandes's record established in 1941-42.

In the men's team championship, Xavier's boys gathered 100 points as against their nearest rivals'—the Siddarth—34 points.

To Ayres D'Souza of the Grant Medical College went the individual championship with 12 points.

Mainly due to Miss Marie Simoes, winning the individual women's championship, the Sophia College retained the women's team championship honours with 46 points, of which Marie had brought in 24. The Xavier's College were a close second with 38 points.

The Hon'ble Shri Dinkerrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Education, Government of Bombay, presided and distributed the prizes.

The results were:—

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres Run

R. Tobin (St. X.C.) 1, D. Rodrigues (St. X.C.) 2, S. Gantola (St. X.C.) 3. Time: 11.2 secs.

200 Metres Run

Austin Pereira (St. X.C.) 1, D. Rodrigues (St. X.C.) 2, R. Tobin (St. X. C.) 3. Time: 23.5 secs.

1500 Metres Run

S. S. Palkar (Siddarth) 1, M. Appiah (Siddarth) 2, H. Budhrani (St. X.C.) 3. Time: 4 min. 30.8 secs.

110 Metres High Hurdles

J. Charles (St. X.C.) 1, L. Fernandes (St. X.C.) 2, H. Ghai (St. X.C.) 3, Time: 17.1 secs.

Throwing the Discus

G. Irani (St. X.C.) 1, F. Kaka (Law) 2, T. Anklesaria (Siddarth) 3. Dist: 99 ft. 11 in. (New University record).

4 X 100 Metres Relay

St. Xavier's College (R. Tobin, Leo Fernandes, Rodrigues, Gantotal 1. Khalsa College 2, Grant Medical College 3, Time: 45.4 secs.

4 X 400 Metres Relay

St. Xavier's College 1, Grant Medical College 2, Khalsa College 3, Time: 3 min. 45.6 secs.

3000 Metres Cycle Race

K. Doctor (St. X.C.) 1, H. Bannerjee (St. X.C.) 2, V. Bellare (Jai Hind) 3. Time: 8 min. 53.5 secs.

4000 Metres Lap Cycle Race

H. Bannerjee (St. X.C.) 1, V. Bellare (Wilson) 2, S. K. Doctor (St. X.C.) 3. Time: 7 min. 27.2 secs.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

200 Metres Run

Miss J. Tellis (Sophia) 1, Miss Marie Simoes (Sophia) 2, Miss M. Castellino (Sophia) 3, Time: 29.2 secs. (New University Record).

Running High Jump

Miss Marie Simoes (Sophia) 1. Miss F. Pinto (St. X.C.) 2, Miss Keti Behram (St. X.C.) 3, Height: 4 ft. 5-1/4 in.

Throwing the Javelin

Miss Marine Simoes (Sophia) 1, Miss Dhun Vakil (St. X.C.) 2, Miss L. D'Souza (Sophia) 3, Dist: 86 ft. 6-1/4 In. (NEW UNIVERSITY AND BOMBAY RECORD).

4 X 100 Metres Relay

Sophia College (Miss Joan Tellis, Miss M. Castellino, Miss P. Crasto and Miss Marie Simoes) 1. St. Xavier's College 2. Elphinstone & Institute of Science 3.

1500 Metres Cycle Race

Miss K. Jhaveri (G. S. M.) 1, Miss F. Modi (St. X.C.) 2, Miss S. Khote (Wilson) 3, Time: 3 min. 18 secs.

MEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

St. Xavier's College (100 pts.) Winners.

Siddarth College (34 pts.) 2.

Grant Medical College (25 pts) 3.

WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Sophia College (46 pts.) Winners.

St. Xavier's College (38 pts.) 2.

Siddarth and G. S. Medical Colleges (5 pts. each) 3.

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

S. S. Palkar (Siddarth), 16 pts.—Winner.

Ayres D'Souza (G.M.C.) 12 pts. Runner-up.

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss Marie Simoes (Sophia), 24 pts..—Winner.

Miss Joan Tellis (Sophia), 11 pts.—Runner-up.

S. COMMAND WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

POONA, Dec. 13.

MAINTAINING their supremacy in Services Cricket the Southern Command for the fourth year in succession won the Inter Services Cricket Championship today. The Indian Air Force suddenly collapsing on the final day went down to the Southern Command by an innings and 109 runs.

With their overnight total of 125 for 5 wickets the Air Force continued their 2nd innings this morning with the partnership of Joshi and Jadev. Both these batsmen did well scoring 51 and 66 runs respectively but fell to Swamy. Thereafter the tail-enders of the Air Force suffered a complete collapse at the hands of Ranvirsinhji and Swamy. Within two hours of play this morning the Air Force were all out for 235 in the second innings.

Captain Swamy was the most successful bowler. He took 4 wickets for 54 runs while Lt. Iqbal Karan and Major Ranvirsinhji took three wickets each for 42 and 34 runs respectively.

Prizes were distributed in the evening by Rani Rajendrasinhji, wife of Lt-Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C-in-C, Southern Command.

The score was:

SOUTHERN COMMAND (1st innings) 683.

INDIAN AIR FORCE (1st innings) 339.

INDIAN AIR FORCE (2nd innings): Krishnamoorthy b Ranvirsinhji 2; Kunzru b Swamy 3, Godbole c Khanna b Iqbal Karan 21, Joshi b Swamy 51, S. K. Singh b Iqbal Karan 4, Jadev c Gadkari b Swamy 66, Muthia lbw Iqbal Karan 16, Jaswant Singh c Khanna b Ranvirsinhji 22, Venkatesh b Ranvirsinhji 25, Ganasan lbw 4, Misra 4 not out, Extras 17. Total 235.

NARENDRA NATH ENTERS FINALS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13: Narendra Nath today overwhelmed Pakistan's young Qutub-uddin in the semi-final of the Delhi Lawn Tennis Championships here today. Nath conceded only one game in both the games together.

Iftikhar Ahmed, the Pakistan Champion, won the other semi-final beating his compatriot, the West Punjab Champion, Naseem in straight sets. Iftikhar entered the final of other two events also.

Wimco Beat Tata Sports Club

INTER-CLUB CHESS LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the only finished match of the Inter-Club Chess league Wimco Sports Club had a 3-2 narrow victory over the Tata Sports Club in the Penultimate round of the league at Bombay House today evening.

J. Mathews on the top board scored over M. S. Vaze in a strongly contested game. P. M. Daruwala played the Queen's Gambit and forcing his advantage over R. Gopalan of Wimco won a decisive victory.

WIMCO BEAT TATA SPORTS CLUB 3-2

J. Mathews 1, M. S. Vaze 0; A. A. K. Iyer 0, M. B. Mugasett 1; V. N. Narayan 1, V. Subramaniam 0; R. Gopalan 0, P. M. Daruwalla 1; T. T. Salian 1, F. J. Mobedjina 0;

DRIFFIELD BEATS HIRJEE EASILY

National Billiards Championship

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12 (PTI): World Champion, Leslie Driffield (England) scored an easy 1794 to 988 points victory over Bengal's Chandra Hirjee to enter the semi-final fo the National Billiards Championship.

Earlier Wilson Jones (Bombay), holder, beat B. Krishnamurti (Madras) by three frames to nil to enter the semi-final of the National Snooker Championship, today

PATNA: (PTI): The Bihar and Eastern Lawn Tennis Championship will commence at the New Patna Club from 15th December.

Canasta Fancied In 1,000 Guineas

Usha Kiran For Baroda Cup

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE One Thousand Guineas and the Baroda Cup, the features in tomorrow's card will be worth going a long way from home to watch, as exiciting races are expected in both these events.

In the Guineas, Canasta, Nazakat, Anamica, Love's Legend and Harlem Princess come into reckoning. Talib's charge, Canasta, unfortunate on several occasions, may at last bring home the beacon by winning the rich prize, but Nazakat, a confirmed stayer, will be her serious opponent.

Strangely, Purtu Singh who could have had Nazakat's mount has preferred to ride Harlem Princess, also a fluent winner lately over seven furlongs. Morvi's Anamica is also figuring well in her morning work and she will not be far back at the end. Finally Baroda's Love's Legend may be right there at the post.

Coming to the Baroda Cup, winner spotting is also a problem. Several good performers are pitted here and a thrilling race is anticipated. Usha Kiran ran a good race last week and she was surely in need of a stout gallop. Mago, Cornish Flame, Abbotship, Bardsey and Windermere Park have disclosed form and any one of these may crop up.

After a careful scrutiny, I am inclined to make the Gwalior mare my first choice.

Following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Hirohito (P. Khade) 9-3, Majestic Way (Jagdesh) 8-11, Starshell (Kheem S.) 8-10, Rita's Pet (Purtusingh) 8-9, Hassen (Amir A.) 8-3, Cocktop (Raut) 7-13, Rana Pratap (Damodar) 7-13, Eastern Jest (Ghaus Khan) 7-11, Gang Bhup (Kasbekar) 7-6.

RITA'S PET — Win
if ab. Starshell
HIROHITO — Next Best

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THE GHOLVAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Blusheon (P. Khade) 8-7, Bruno (G. Chavan) 8-7, Stealer (Khalil B.) 8-7, Rakesh (Harbutt) 8-7, Raj Kamal (Kasbekar) 8-7, Badshahi Tir (S. Chavan) 8-4, Pratibha (H. Kassam) 8-4, Noor (Kheem) 8-4, Jahan Ara (Evans) 8-4, Iqbal al Nasser (Mistry) 8-4, Superb Rose (—) 8-4.

BLUSHEON — Win
JAHAN ARA — Next Best

* * *

THE KANARA PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Naaz (A. Amir) 9-3, Fowzia (Raut) 9-0, Precious Necklace (P. Khade) 8-13, Flemington (Purtu) 8-13, Flying Banner (Medhe) 8-10, Anamica (E. Cracknell) 8-8, Little Star (Evans) 8-8, Glachan (Purshotam) 8-6, Iltaja (Deshmukh) 8-3, Liberator (Harbutt) 8-0, Non Violence (Damodar) 8-0, Miss Joy (B. Khade) 7-12, Choppy (Gangaram) 7-9, Gay Lordling (Jagdesh) 7-6.

PRECIOUS NECKLACE — Win
NAAZ — Next Best
if ab. Glachan

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THE HOTGI PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Passing Bell (Pierce) 9-4, Dasturi (S. Kheem) 9-1, Gipsy Flower (Damodar) 9-0, Galloper (Purtusingh) 9-0, Gorgia (Purshotam) 8-11, Botticelli (Md. Yusuff) 8-9, D. Day (P. Khade) 8-7, Chhoti Begum (S. Chavan) 8-0, Army and Navy (Ghaus Khan) 8-0, Noorani (G. Medhe) 7-9, Nishan (J. Bhosle) 7-0.

GALLOPER — Win
PASSING BELL — Next Best
if ab. Chhoti Begum

THE INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS, (1952)—Distance 1 mile.

Sweet Caronia (—) 8-7, Anamica (E. Cracknell) 8-7, Kaniya Kumari (S. Chavan) 8-7, Canasta (Kheemsingh) 8-7, Nazakat (A. Amir) 8-7, Harlem Princess (Purtusingh) 8-7, Comic Court (—) 8-7, Arosa (Gilmore) 8-7, Kirandevi (Packham) 8-7, Durnev (Kasbekar) 8-7, Love's Legend (P. Khade) 8-7, Nutan Aarti (Evans) 8-7, Espada (Duffy) 8-7, Sterling Silver (Harbutt) 8-7, Willowina (—) 8-7.

CANASTA — Win
NAZAKAT — Next Best

THE BARODA CUP.—Distance mile

Bardsey (E. Cracknell) 9-4, Abbotship (Harbutt) 9-2, Windermere Park (Gilmore) 9-1, Magic Night (Evans) 9-0, Ballyboofey (Kheemsingh) 8-13, Mago (Duffy) 8-6, Wild Chancellor (Mullane) 8-11, Oslo (Kadam) 8-8, Diniar (Gangaram) 8-10, Zam Zam (Purtusingh) 8-9, Usha Kiran (Kasbekar) 8-9, Viveca (B. Khalil) 8-8, Lonely Light (—) 8-8, Sangram (P. Khade) 8-8, Cornish Flame (A. Ahmed) 8-7, Field Officer (Jagdesh) 8-3, Kotidhwaj (S. Chavan) 8-1, Fitz Call (—) 7-13, Brave Prince (P. Mistry) 7-10, Mahboob II (Janardhan) 7-7.

USHA KIRAN — Win
MAGO — Next Best

* * *

THE KANARA PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Young Sinner (P. Khade) 9-3, Dilbahar (Harbutt) 9-0, Down South (—) 8-11, Irish Right (Purtusingh) 8-11, Chandni Raat (S. Magan) 8-10, Fox Trot (Kasbekar) 8-9, Royal Cloak (S. Chavan) 8-7, Fizz (Hanumansingh) 8-7, Tabriz (Gilmore) 8-4, Hilaluzzaman (G. Medhe) 8-3, Yuvraj (Kadar) 8-1, Mogul King (Antoo) 8-1, Bachelor Boy (G. Chavan) 7-10, Turf Master (Evans) 7-9.

ROYAL CLOAK — Win
YOUNG SINNER — Next Best
if ab. Fox Trot

* * *

THE KARACHI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Bihari (S. Ganpat) 9-0, Thunderer (H. Jones) 9-0, Pearl King (Packham) 8-11, Pick Money (Nolan) 8-11, Casanova (Kasbekar) 8-11, Fruit Salt (A. Amir) 8-8, Rashtrapati (Bhoor Singh) 8-8, Incitatus (Gilmore) 8-7, Rajguru (—) 8-6, Forest Flame (G. Medhe) 8-5, Oases (S. Magan) 8-3, Triple Alliance (S. Chavan) 8-5, Rose of Harlem (S. Kheem) 8-5, Star Sapphire (Purtusingh) 8-4, Mayurdhvaj (P. Mistry) 8-1, Pretty Town (P. Khade) 7-12, King's Star (Rajoo) 7-11, Battle Out (—) 7-11.

ROSE OF HARLEM — Win
if ab. Fruit Salt
CASANOVA — Next Best

* * *

CHOICE TREBLE:
BLUSHEON
PRECIOUS NECKLACE
ROSE OF HARLEM

* * *

FLUKES:
FLEMINGTON
INCITATUS.

Latest Spurts

Mago Excels

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are today's spurts from Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN:

HARLEM PRINCESS (Purtu) fought with FRUIT SALT (Amir) over three furlongs and cut 36½ secs.

ILTAJA (Deshmukh) went easy and clocked three furlongs in 40 secs.

TABRIZ (Jagdesh) was attended by GAY LORDLING (Gilmore) when tried over three furlongs. Timing: 37 secs.

MAGO (Eidin) moved attractively over three furlongs and returned 35-4/5 secs.

MAHBOOB II (Janardhan) was in hand when negotiating three furlongs in 39 secs.

BRAVE PRINCE (Mistry) was flat out over three furlongs. He returned 35½ secs.

YUVARAJ (Kheem) moved well in hand over three furlongs and recorded 40 secs.

JUST WAIT (Gilmore) held CHOPPY (Gangaram) when concerned in an easy three-furlong spurt. Timing: 38 secs.

Misra Beaten By Gardini

Italians Win 3-2 In Tie

BRISBANE, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Italy won the Davis Cup tie with India by three matches to two. Italy gained the winning lead when in the first match played today Gardini beat Misra 8-6, 8-6, 1-6, 6-4.

In the final singles Naresh Kumar of India beat Italy's Rolando Del Bello 6-2, 8-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Italy gained the winning lead when Gardini beat Misra 8-6 8-6 1-6 6-4.

Misra was declared fit to play after being examined by a specialist who said he would have to wear a rupture appliance and warned him that eventually an operation would be necessary.

Will Aussies Visit India ?

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13. (PTI): A meeting of the Silver Jubilee Sub-Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India was held at Calcutta with Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, President, in the chair.

The members present were: Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, Mr. H. N. Contractor, M. G. Bhave, Dhanapati Thanawala, K. S. Rangarao, R. K. Patel and A. N. Ghosh, Honorary Secretary.

The meeting decided to appoint an editorial board consisting of Messrs P. Gupta, S. K. Gurunathan and H. N. Contractor to draw up a brochure and souvenir programme for the occasion.

It was also decided to write to all asociations to celebrate the Jubilee in a fitting manner and to receive their suggestions towords this end.

The committee felt very strongly that an official visit by the Australian team would be very welcome. The Honorary Secretary was asked to approach the Australian Board for sending an official team.

Dhyanchand Hockey

PEPSU POLICE TROUNCE KIRKEEANS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI): PEPSU Police today trounced Kirkeeans, Poona by four goals to nil in the first round of the Dhyan Chand Hockey Tournament here today.

Earlier Faridkot Hawks, a seeded team entered the quarter finals beating Punjab Regimental Centre Meerut, by three goals to two. The winning goal came in the extra time off a penalty bully.

Kirkeeans from Poona did everything except scoring against PEPSU Police. Excelling in neat short passing they swarmed the PEPSU area time and again but they could never pierce the robust Police defence. On the other hand, the winners relying more on break through passes and robust tactics pierced the weak Poona defence at will to score four goals. Left in Surpal Singh gave the lead and Gurbux added one more before half time. Surpal Singh scored once again after resumption and right in Sadhu Singh ended the tally.

More 'Pros' In India-West Indies Tests

TRINIDAD, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Three more professionals—Alfred Velentine, Clyde Walcott and Everton Weekes will be available to play for the West Indies in the tests against the tourning Indian team next year.

This was announced today by the West Indies Cricket Board of Control who previously had concluded negotiations with Frank Worrell and Sonny Ramadhin to play in the tests.

No mention has yet been made of two other professionals, Roy Marshall and Ken Rickards who went to Australia with the West Indies team last year.

USE PROVIDENT FUNDS FOR WORKERS' TENEMENTS

Donde's Plea At City Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. V. Donde, Municipal Corporator, presiding over the Greater Bombay Tenants Conference here today suggested that Government should utilise the large sums of money of workers' provident funds for the construction of tenements for workers.

Mr. Donde said that the funds, which at present were lying "locked up" with the various industrial organisations, could be used to sponsor an official building campaign. He said that land should be made available for this purpose at a cheaper rate and the ownership of tenements could pass to the workers after a certain period on an "easy-payment system."

The two-day Conference which opened at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, today was attended by more than 500 delegates representing nearly 100 tenant organisations from the city and suburbs.

Mr. Donde expressed the hope that the Conference, first of its kind to be held in the city, would lead to the formation of a Federation of Tenants' Unions, which could "justifiably" seek recognition from the Goernment.

PAYING CAPACITY

He pleaded that Government should fix by legislation, the rent-paying capacity of a tenant, at less than 10 per cent of his salary. The economic rent due to a landlord should not exceed 4 per cent nett interest on his investment, he added.

Mr. Donde demanded comprehensive legislation to protect the interests of tenants, "especially in view of the demand of the property owners to repeal the Rent Control Act."

Characterising the property owners' demand for rent-increase as "mischievous", he said, "there should not be any increase in the present rate of standard rent." To support his plea he quoted Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, former Deputy Minister of the Union Government, as having said that the rent restriction measures should be retained "for another 20 years in a city like Bombay".

Mr. Donde said that the public were rather apprehensive about the outcome of the Rent Enquiry Committee, which he feared, would make recommendations "generally in favour of the property owners" as no accredited spokesman of the tenants' unions was represented on it. He said that the present Rent Control Act should be put on the permanent statute book in the interests of the people.

Urging the Government to treat the problem as one of national importance, he suggested that the Government should compel the employers to provide adequate housing accommodation to their workers.

Mr. Donde praised the efforts of the Municipal Commissioner to raise colonies at Mankhurd and Jogeshwari to house the city hutment-dwellers and asked the tenants' organisations in the city to co-operate with the municipal authorities in this respect.

LANDMARK

Mr. S. S. Dighe, the convener of the Conference said that if the tenants' movement were to grow, the tenants should be encouraged to form associations which should be granted a legal stature. He described the Conference as a "landmark in the history of the tenants' movement in Bombay."

The Conference will meet again tomorrow when a number of resolutions pertaining to tenants' problehs will be adopted. A public meeting will also be held at Shivaji Park, Dadar, in the evening to explain the work of the Conference to the public.

Good Display By South African Team

SYDNEY, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The South African touring team put up a good display against the Australian XI here today claiming seven wickets for 148 runs and scoring 110 for one wicket in a spirited first innings reply.

At the close they were 262 runs behind the Australian eleven who brought their overnight first innings score of 224 for three to 372.

Dick behind Ad. Jim De Courey took their fourth wicket partnership for the Australians to 104 in two hours eighteen minutes today. But the Australians lost their remaining seven wickets between lunch and tea while 82 runs were added.

Russell Endern and Jackie McGlew, the South African opening pair batted with great liveliness to put on 67 in 58 minutes for the first wicket in reply. Endern made 45 and McGlew 39 not out.

Benaud who made 60 and De Courney, 54, both fell to Codic Fuller, the South African Medium fast bowler. After their dismissal Ian Craig, the seventeen year old batting "prodigy" scored 38 in seventy minutes, but the other batsmen fell cheaply.

Fuller took 4 wickets for 93 runs, Hugh Tayfield 3 for 109 and Perrcy Mansell 2 for 46 both of them claimed in the same over.

When the S. Africans batted the wicket was true and just fast enough to give hope to the bowlers and also encourage stroke making by the batsmen.

Endean, the more enterprising of the opening pair hit 4 fours in 2 overs from Alan Davidson, fast medium bowler, and had three "lives" off him, all behind the wicket, before Davidson had him caught. McGlew and Gerald Innes put on 43 more runs before the close at a slower rate.

The crowd of eleven thousand was the second biggest of the tour. The biggest was twelve thousand on the same ground during the match against New South Wales.

KHANNA TO MEET ANAND

POONA, Dec. 13.

LT-Col. K. K. Khanna and Major K. C. Anand have qualified for the final of the Inter Services Squash Championship by eliminating Lt-Col. N. C. Bhagat and Major J. V. Pinto this evening.

Excellent squash was witnessed at the Rajendrasinhji institute when Major K. C. Anand, the holder, met Major J. V. Pinto. Pinto, cool as a cucumber, played a masterly game, exhibiting an over all contol over the ball, but eventually went down to Anand whose powerful drives and an inexhaustable stamina stood him in good stead. After a two all Anand rose to a great height in the final game which he took at 9-0.

In the second semi final Khanna being slightly indisposed was out of form. All his best shots went awry. This gave Bhagat, who relied on his fine placings, a lead of two games. Thereafter Bhagat was fagged out and Khanna took three successive games winning the set at 3-2.

The final will be played tomorrow.

Today's score was:—

Major K. C. Anand beat Major J. V. Pinto—9-1, 1-9, 1-9, 9-7, 9-0.

Lt-Col. K. K. Khanna beat Lt-Col. N. C. Bhagat—9-10, 3-9, 9-5, 10-8, 9-3.

Theft Of Images

SATARA, Dec. 13 (H.S.): It was discovered recently that images of God, installed in the 'Math' of Shri Shankeracharya at Satara, were stolen by breaking open the doors of the 'Math'. On receiving this information, the local police made a vigorous search and were able to unearth some copper and brass images lying on the outskirts of the town. It was, however, found that the robbers had decamped with the silver images.

HANDLOOM BOARD MEETS

The first meeting of the All-India Handloom Board was inaugurated in Bombay on Saturday by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (left), Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. To the Minister's left is Shri T. Swaminathan, Textile Commissioner, Government of India.

SIND REFUSES TO OBEY CENTRE

Resort To Sit-Down Strike

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Dec 13.

A long-drawn tug-of-war between the Governments of Pakistan and Sind has now culminated in a sort of sit-down strike by the latter in the shape of refusal to shift its various offices from Karachi and thereby not giving vacant possession of those buildings.

It will be recalled that, while deciding to make Karachi as the Capital for Pakistan Dominion and making it a Commissioner's Province, an assurance was given publicly to the Government of Sind that due consideration will be given to its compensation claim which ran into some crores of rupees for the lands and buildings owned by the Government of Sind in Karachi area.

It is further stated in this connection that actually a promise was made to pay the first instalment of about 3 to 4 crores towards this claim during this year but though nearly nine months have elapsed, no payment has been made and the matter is being put off on one pretex or the other.

Looking to this sort of attitude of the Pakistan authorities, the Government of Sind are now reported to have intimated the former that no department of the Sind Government will be shifted from Karachi, till this question is now finally settled once for all.

Prohibition In M.P.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW POLICY

NAGPUR, Dec. 13 (PTI).

The Madhya Pradesh Government have decided that the existing "dry" areas in the State should continue to be "dry" and that extension of Prohibition should be achieved "by means of a system of registration through permits in selected areas."

Announcement of the Government's new policy on Prohibition was made by Mr. Brijlal Biyani, State Finance Minister, at a press conference here today.

Mr. Biyani said that as an experimental measure the system of registration through permits, which would apply only to country liquor would be introduced in the Katni-Murwara tehsil of Jubbulpore district and the whole of Buldana district from January 1, 1953.

Today's announcement follows the report of the enquiry committee, which had as chairman Mr. M. B. Niyogi, a former Chief Justice of Madhya Pradesh. The committee had recommended a scheme of individual rationing of liquor in place of prohibition but it was divided on the question of where to begin rationing first, in the dry or wet areas.

One third of the state covering an area of 39,645 square miles and a population of eight millions, is under prohibition.

Mr. Biyani said that Government had fully taken into consideration the conflicting opinions on prohibition and were also aware of the "enormous difficulties" in enforcing total prohibition "nevertheless" he added Government's policy was total prohibition throughout the state. But this policy would be implemented "in a spirit of practical realism and by progressive stages".

NEW DELHI: The Left Socialist Group at an All-India Convention here today unanimously ratified the decisions of its Organising Committee to dissolve the Group and to direct its members to apply for membership of the Communist Party of India.

NO RELAXATION OF CONTROL ON TEXTILES

Krishnamachari Calls For Rationalisation Of Handloom Industry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA'S Commerce and Indu stry Minister Mr. T.T. Krish namachari is said to have reiterated the Union Govern ment's policy to continue co ntrols on the textile industry, at an "in-camera" meeting of the Textiles Controls Committee here today.

It is gathered that the Committee recommended a close and careful watch by the Government of India over various aspects of the industry and the institution from time to time of such measures as would make a resolute and stable policy.

The meeting which is said to have been presided over by Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai also considered the depth and intensity of controls and discussed current trends affecting the stock and supply position.

Mill interests acquainted the Committee with the falling offtake in cloth and yarn and referred to the declining graph of piecegoods exports.

Among those present were the Textile Commissioner and representatives of labour and textile interests from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Madura.

Rs.2,00,000For Development Of Handloom

BOMBAY, Saturday: The reconstituted All India Handloom Board which was inaugurated by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India today approved grants to the tune of Rs. 2,00,000 from the Handloom Development Fund for furtherance of handloom development schemes which are already in operation in 10 States of the Indian Union. New schemes submitted by the States aggregating to 16 lakhs of rupees was referred by the Board for detailed examination by a Standing Committee elected by the Board. The Board also approved the grant of Rs. 11,200 towards the cost of exhibiting handloom fabrics in the Show-room in London run by the Indian High Commission in England.

The Board approved in principle a scheme for the development of internal markets for handloom products and another for the development of markets for handloom cloth in foreign countries and referred them to the Standing Commmittee for detailed examination and submission to the Government of India.

Among those who attended the meeting were:— Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. M. Somappa, Mr. A. Q. Ansari, Mr. K. Sundaram, Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Mr. S. R. Vasavada, Mr. M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, Mr. V. N. Paonikar and official representatives of some State Governments.

Inaugurating the first meeting of the All-India Handloom Board this morning, the Minister said that the Government of India was for organisation of cooperative lines. The Cooperative Society that Government had in mind, he said, was one that could purchase yarn or finance the purchase of yarn for weavers, provide technical assistance and market cloth produced.

Mr. Krishnamachari added: "It is only by organisation that this important cottage industry can survive. The Government of India is as anxious as any State Government in this matter but it does not favour short cuts. I must ask this Board to work towards permanent solutions even if these take time to work out. This Board will remain in existence as long as the industry requires to be protected against more highly organised industries. The Government of India wants to stand between handloom weavers and the economic forces that threaten to wipe them out."

MADRAS AGITATION

The agitation carried on especially in Madras, he said, had been genuine but the solutions put forward "have not tended to lead towards the desired end as most of the measures suggested were short term ones."

"The Government of India has granted the handloom industry a 40 per cent reservation of dhotis. If this does not help you, even a 100 per cent reservation will not, because consumer resistance is always there".

The three pies cess per yard on mill made cloth was another relief measure that the Government of India had devised. It was not suggested that the proceeds of the cess which would amount to between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 crores would finance the handloom industry.

This sum of money Mr. Krishnamachari said, was intended to make good the industry's losses. It could also help to set up the machinery for more permanent remedies of the industry's troubles.

The Government of India also hoped that an export organisation could be set up.

The handloom industry must not, however, come to depend entirely on these four crores of rupees. This money would gain a social objective and thus help the Government of India to find larger resources of the industry. "If we can find a permanent method to solve your problems, it will be worth the national exchequer's while to finance that method".

Wanted Trained Personnel

What Stands In Way Of Nationalisation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SOUNDING a warning against pessimistic attitude, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, told students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics here this evening that the only way to build a welfare State was by patience, tolerance "and a large dose of discipline."

"There is no denying," he added, "that the way in which we go is the only alternative to a Communist ideology."

Mr. Krishnamachari pointed out that a mere change of ideals and faith would not lead to happiness any more than a change of religion would lead to salvation.

The Minister was presiding at the Twenty-first Annual College Day and Prize Distribution.

"The success of a government depends upon the goodwill its people give it," he said.

He told the students that the Central Government did think of them, and reminded them that there was "some good in the belief that people do strive for the good of the future generation."

LACK OF TRAINED PERSONNEL

He felt sure that most of the students on graduation would find work adequate to their talents. The reason for slow progress being made in the nationalisation of our industries was lack of sufficiently trained personnel, he said.

Welcoming the evening's President, Dr. S. K. Muranjan, Principal of the College, said that the purely intellectual training which Economics offered had its own place and significance in life, but it would be a grave blemish of such education, if the youth of the county grew into the habit of accepting the realities and values of Economics as the final realities and values of life.

NEW EXPORT QUOTA FOR OILS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI).

The Government of India has decided the following export policy in respect of vegetable oils and oilseeds for the half-year January-June 1953:

Groundnut and groundnut oil: A quota of 40,000 tons in terms of oil has been fixed. Export allotment against this quota will be made to established shippers and newcomers. A portion of the quota will be allowed for export in the form of H.P.S. groundnut kernel to hard-currency countries. Licensing procedure will soon be notified by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Linseed oil: In view of the large unshipped balance out of the quota released during the half year July-December 1952, no regular quota for the half year January-June 1953 has been fixed; but all established shippers who have completely shipped their existing quotas as well as others who have no quotas of any kind will be allowed to ship any quantities not exceeding 200 tons each at a time during December 1952 and January 1953. The policy of export from February 1953, onwards will be announced later.

CONGRESSDELEGATES ELECTION IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN today's Congress delegates election in Bombay to the Hyderabad session the following results were announced by the B.P.C.C. office:

CHAUPATTY:

Maheshwar Thakur (elected)	980
H. N. Trivedi	233
J. B. Naik	193
M. N. Desai	10

DONGRI:

Kanjibhai Jethabhai Mehta (elected)	201
Dr. S. J. Patkar	195
Ali Mahammad Baig	100

BYCULLA-EAST:

Mukund Thakorji Patil Bhujbal (elected)	953
Vithal Balkrishna Vani	480

The following were declared elected without contest:—

BORI BUNDER
Nathalal Parikh

WALKESHWAR
Dr. Bhaskar Patel

KURLA-CHEMBUR
Vithal Narayan Purav

PARLA-ANDHERI
Narmad Vaidya.

In Sewree there will be no contest.

Tomorrow (Sunday) elections:—

BYCULLA-WEST: Tybbia College, Moreland Road.

MAZGAON-WEST: Phabhat Wadi, Love Lane.

GHORAPDEO: Nava Bharat Consumers' Co-operative Society's premises, Ghorapdeo Road.

SION: Jain Boarding, Shradhanand Road.

TEXTILE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI):— The third Textile Advisory Committee, which advises the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India on the import and distribution of millstores, has been reconstituted.

Its members are Mr. N. P. Hutheesing, Mr. S. H. Bhagwati, Mr. G. A. Kulkarni, Mr. K. G. Shah, Mr. R. L. Rajarhia, Mr. J. C. Morton, Mr. R. S. Smith and Mr. K. Sundaram. The ex-officio members are the Textile Commissioner, the Joint Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, the Industrial Adviser (Engineering), New Delhi, and the Principal Appraiser, Customs, Bombay. The tenure of the members will be upto the end of December 1953.

Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar

Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, left for Poona today. He will proceed to Waduj, in Satara South District tomorrow morning and thence to Phaltan. The Minister will return to Bombay on December 16.

SALES TAX ORDINANCE IN OFFING

Bombay Govt. Move

INVALIDATION SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Dec. 13 (PTI).

"THE Bombay State Government has decided to re-enact shortly the Bombay Sales-Tax Act, 1952 to continue the system of multi-point sales tax", a Government Spokesman told PTI tonight.

The decision has followed the invalidating of the Act by the Bombay High Court on Thursday.

MEHTA'S TALKS WITH DESHMUKH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Government still seems to be in a quandary regarding the future course of action to be adopted, following the judgment of the Bombay High Court on Thursday last, declaring the multi-point Sales Tax Act to be ultra vires.

Sources close to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay, indicated today that it is unlikely that the State Government should go in appeal to the Supreme Court, for various considerations. including the time factor.

It is hinted that the only course now left to the Government was to promulgate an Ordinance legalising the Sales Tax Act, until the budget session of the State Legislature begins in the middle of February next.

It is gathered that Dr. Mehta met the Union Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh this morning and discussed with him the implications of the High Court judgment.

Mr. Deshmukh later left for Delhi and Dr. Mehta for Madras.

C. D. Deshmukh Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, returned to New Delhi today, after attending the Commonwealth Economic Conference in London. He was received at the Palam airport by the Deputy Minister for Finance, Mr. M. C. Shah, the Audior-General Mr. Narahari Rao, and officials of the Finance Ministry.

Stop Press

VIENNA CONGRESS.

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (UPA): International cream of Communist frontiers and fellow-travellers interrupted their Wold Congress to watch Austrian Communist led by Czechoslovakia's Major Emil Zatopek, "human locomotive" of the Helsinki Olympics games, parade before the Soviet City H. Q.

Britain's Doctor Helett Johnson, "Red Dean" of Canterbury, and France's Communist scientist Frederick Joliot Curie headed the peace delegates reviewing a march past which Austrian authorities estimated comprised about 10,000 workers from Russian controlled factories.

PUNTER'S TRAGIC END

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13: A Calcutta punter who put Rs. 10,000 at two to one to win on "Our Owen" in the Trial Stakes today, collapsed on the race course when the horse came second. He died of heart failure after being removed to hospital.

"Our Owen," heavily backed favourite, lost by one length to "Flower Dust" in the first Calcutta classic of the season.

BOMBAY DELEGATES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Bombay's Minister for Labour, was today declared elected unopposed as a delegate to the forthcoming session of the Congress at Hyderabad.

Others declared elected unopposed were Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh, Dr. Bhaskar Patel, Mr. Bhanushankar Yajnik, Mr. Ganapati-Shankar N. Desai, Mr. Indravadan Oza and Mr. Dhyabhai Patel.

LORD READING IN DELHI

The Marquess of Reading (3rd from right), British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, photographed at Palam (Delhi) airport on arrival from Singapore by BOAC Comet after surveying the Malayan situation. With him are Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, High Commissioner for the U.K. in India, and an official of the U.K. High Commission.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR ISSUES ORDINANCE

FOR PREMISES BUILT ON LEASED GOVERNMENT LAND

BOMBAY, Dec. 13 (PTI).

THE Governor of Bombay, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, today promulgated an ordinance to amend the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947.

The ordinance brings within the purview of the act premises built on land taken on lease from Government or the local authority.

This is the first ordinance promulgated since present Government took over office in April last.

The ordinance said the Supreme Court in a recent judgment on a case before it had decided that the premises which were on land taken on lease from the Bombay Municipal Corporation should be held as belonging to the local authority and that under Sec. 4 of the Bombay Rents, Hotels and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, such premises were exempt from the operation of the Act.

"The interpretation put by the Supreme Court on the lease would lead to the exclusion from the act of all numerous premises built on lands leased from Government or a local authority and would deprive thousands of people from the benefits of the act and make them victims of the evils of 'pugree', unrestricted rents and wanton eviction".

The statement added: "In order to avoid unnecessary, complications which may arise in consequence of the Supreme Court's judgment, it is necessary to take immediate steps to amend Section 4 of the act suitably so that the provisions of the act will definitely cover premises erected on lands leased from Government or a local authority".

Kenya Governor Reports To Churchill

LONDON, Dec. 13 (PTI). Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, reported to Prime Minister Churchill today on the emergency in the colony.

Sir Evelyn had a private talk with Mr. Churchill visited the Colonial Office earlier.

122 Jailed In Morocco

CASABLANCA, Dec. 13: A Moroccan court here known as the Court of the Pasha today sent 122 people to prison for taking part in the week's Nationalist riots.

They were all minor offenders —the major ones are expected to come before a higher court, possibly a court martial, if they are charged with plotting against state security.

Nine of today's defendants were given 2 years in prison, 21 got 18 months, 12 got 15 months, 63 got one year, 7 got 9 months and 10 got six months.

'Jehad' Pamphlets

CASABLANCA, Dec. 13 (UPA). Underground presses rushed into print today pamphlets reproducing the Mufti of Egypt's call for a "holy war" against France and French authorities tightened their security measures throughout Morocco to prevent new disturbances.

GOVT. TO SET UP COMMISSION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

Demand For More Money For Harijans In 5-Year Plan

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI).

AFTER a keen six-hour debate, the House of the People today expressed appreciation of the efforts so far made by Government to improve the condition of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and asked for intensification of these efforts.

The debate was initiated by the Home Minister, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, who moved for consideration of the report of the commissioner for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Dr. Katju informed the House that Government would set up next week the commission for backward classes contemplated under the constitution.

Mr. B. N. Datar, Deputy Minister, said it would be open to the Commission to deal indirectly with the scheduled castes and tribes, because most of the scheduled castes and tribes were backward socially and educationally.

There was unanimity of opinion among all sections that in Free India there was no place for evils like untouchability. Differences related only to methods of approach

Among the participants in the debate was a short-statured, turbaned tribal chief, who, speaking in his mother tongue, Telugu, invited the commissioner of scheduled castes and tribes to study the problems in his constituency at first hand.

MORE MONEY FOR HARIJANS

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj (SCF-Bombay) wanted more money to be allocated for the uplift of the scheduled castes and tribes in the five-year plan.

Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar (Congress-Bombay) urged Government to see that social disability acts were passed in every state and rigidly enforced to remove hardships of Harijans.

Mr. R. Velayudhan (Ind.-Trav.-Cochin) said the problem of the scheduled castes and tribes could not be solved without effecting a socio-economic revolution.

Mr. Jaipal Singh (Jharkhand Party-Bihar) asked all sections of the House to treat the problem "above party politics."

He said the Home Ministry lacked an integrated policy in regard to the backward communities, inasmuch as it was unable to tell the states what they should do.

GUARANTEE TO ANGLO-INDIANS

Mr. Frank Anthony (nominated) said Government and the commissioner did not care to see whether the guarantees given to the Anglo-Indian community in the constitution had been implemented or not.

Smt. Ganga Devi (Congress-UP) wanted 'begar' (forced labour) to be completely banned.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (National Democratic Group-West Bengal) asked the Prime Minister to call a conference of representatives of all parties and social institutions, to chalk out a programme for touring the country for six months to create a new enthusiasm in the minds of the people, through propaganda and education, that in free India there

(Continued on Page 14)

Make The Plan A Big Success

NEHRU'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Prime Minister said here today that the work of the country's development had only begun and it should be pursued with the same earnestness with which the planning for the country's progress had been done.

He was addressing a gathering of the Planning Commission members, officials and staff here this morning.

Mr. Nehru said that in preparing the First Five Year Plan a big work in the sphere of planning had been done. "There may be a few weaknesses in the Plan perhaps nothing is bereft of weakness—but it can be said that the foundation has been well laid and with determined effort, the super structure will no doubt be good."

In the country's development, Mr. Nehru added "We have started in a new way, that is to say, people are made to think as to what is good for them," only out of thought planned action was possible," he said.

The function which lasted an hour contained a few caricatures mainly about the work of the Planning Commission itself. It had been organised by the staff of the Commission to provide "a psychological relief" to the staff who in the past and more particularly in the recent weeks, had worked extremely hard to produce the voluminous report within almost a record time.

TO HANDLE FIVE-YEAR PLAN FUNDS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Congress Parliamentary Party tonight held inconclusive discussions on the final draft of the Five-Year Plan, which is to come up in the House of the People on Monday.

The leader of the party, Mr. Nehru, presented the plan to the meeting.

The only member to speak, Mr. B. Das from Orissa, is understood to have told the party that a machinery should be set up to control the expenditure of over two thousand crores envisaged in the plan.

On the basis of his experience as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, he is believed to have said that the creation of such a machinery alone could ensure the proper utilisation of the funds proposed to be spent. Mr. Das also expressed himself against retirement of engineers at the age of 55 in view of the need for technical personnel to execute the plan and in order to obviate the necessity of having to get foreign experts.

The party will continue discussions tomorrow.

NEW DELHI: The Indian Red Cross Headquarters has sent to Madras one lakh multivitamin tablets and about 500 lbs. of sweetened condensed milk for the cyclone-stricken areas of Tanjore and Tiruchirapalli districts.

REVOLUTION IN PRINTING NEWSPAPERS

MANCHESTER, Dec. 12 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Manchester Guardian, has informed its staff today that it plans to print a London edition by revolutionary publishing method, utilising photographic transmission.

It will enable the newspaper to appear in London without setting up separate, costly printing plant.

The plan will take three or four years to go into effect.

The 'Guardian' broke with a tradition only last September when it started publishing news instead of advertisement on its front page.

According to the circular, now, the paper will go to press in Manchester in the usual way. A proof of each of page will be photographically transmitted to London, 182 miles away.

Author Of 'Mau Mau' Hymn Book

COURT WANTS PROSECUTION TO PRODUCE HIM

KAPENGURIA, December 12 (PTI-Reuter).

MR. RANSLEY THACKER, Magistrate trying Kenyatta case here, today sharply criticised the prosecution for failing to produce the author of an alleged Mau Mau "Hymn".

"It is a shocking state of affairs", he said.

Mr. Thacker issued a subpoena for the author and printer of the Hymn Book and ordered an immediate search for the author, whose name was not given.

The prosecutor, Mr. Anthony Somerhough, said he was not at all sure the author of the "Hymn" existed under the name given in the book, referred to as the "Blue Hymn Book."

The "mysterious author" was introduced into the eighth day of the trial when Mr. Somerhough began to question Mr. Louis Braganza, a magistrate's clerk from Kiambu, fifteen miles north of Nairobi.

PRITT'S OBJECTION

When Mr. Somerhough asked Mr. Braganza whether he had known a man called Dedan Muco, and received an affirmative reply, the chief defence lawyer, Mr. D. N. Pritt made another of the objections he has raised on points of law and procedure since the trial started last week.

Mr. Pritt said the alleged Mau Mau "Hymn Book" containing "hymns" with adulatory references to a man called Dedan Muco, was wholly irrelevant to the case.

The prosecution said that, a dedan Muco was convicted of illegal oath-taking in June, 1950. A police officer said he had bought a copy of the "Blue Hymn Book" last September from Bildad Gaccia, one of the accused men with Kenyatta

The magistrate ruled that the "Hymn Book" was relevant, and Mr. Pritt at once asked: "How can this Dedan Muco mentioned in the hymn book be proved to be the same man as the Dedan Muco, who the prosecution says, was convicted in June, 1950—two months before the Mau Mau organisation was declared illegal?"

Mr. Thacker then asked the prosecution to produce as a witness the author of the hymn, but Mr. Somerhough said he was not certain whether the author existed under the name appearing in the book. He could only say the Crown had tried to find him, Mr. Somerhough added.

Mr. Thacker replied: "I frankly do not understand. Somebody signs his name at the end of a book. It is not beyond the powers of the police to find out whether such a person exists and when they do so to bring him here?"

Mr. Thacker suggested that the printer could help to find the author and added: "I should like to have the author here and say to him 'Whom did did you mean when you wrote hymns praising Dedan Muco?'"

Mr. Somerhough said he hoped that "if and when the mysterious author is produced he will not find it too dangerous to answer."

The court adjourned until Monday morning.

Courtesy Visit

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13 (PTI): Mr. Mohammed Isaque, Chief Secretary to the Government of East Bengal, met West Bengal's Chief Secretary, Mr. J. N. Talukdar here today. The visit was described by officials as a courtesy call. Later accompanied by Mr. N. N. Som, Deputy Secretary In-Charge of Passport in West Bengal, Mr. Isaque visited the Passport Office in the Secretariat and saw the special arrangements that had been made by the West Bengal Government to cope with the demand for Indo Pakistan passport.

MALAN'S POLICY SPELLS RUIN

Sachs' Warning

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Emil Solomon Sachs, former Trade Union leader sentenced under the Suppression of Communism Act recently, last night warned South African Trade Unionists that they stood to lose everything from the "tyranical policy of the Nationalist Government."

If the Nationalists were returned to power in next year's election, free trade unions would be wiped out, he added.

(Mr. Sachs' appeal against six months' imprisonment on two counts under the Act was yesterday dismissed by the Appeal Court Judges at Bloemfontein but sentence was suspended for three years).

Commenting on the Appeal Court decision, Mr. Sachs said he had already been under threat of three years' imprisonment for attending any gathering. He now had the additional threat of a suspended sentence being brought into force, he said.

"My own decision, however, intolerable is of no consequence compared with the terrible danger facing every citizen of South Africa no matter what his political opinion" Mr. Sachs added.

"Henceforth, Charles Robert Swart, (Minister of Justice) will be the law and he will be able to inflict ruin on any citizen", Mr. Sachs said.

Postponed

BOMBAY, Dec. 13 (H.S.). It is reliably learnt that the Bombay Government has postponed for the present its scheme to separate Judiciary from the Executive, which according to its original plan was to come in force from 1st January, 1953. It is further learnt that this decision was necessitated as it was felt that it would be proper to make statutory provision for this separation prior to introducing it.

The Bombay Government will therefore, introduce the necessary legislation in the form of amendment to the existing legal provisions, with a view to make this separation lawful, it is understood. It is expected that these amendments would be moved in the next session of the Bombay State Legislature, scheduled to meet in February, 1953.

CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

MADRAS, Dec. 13: The Sixth International Conference of Social Work will commence here tomorrow a six day session attended by 293 delegates from twentyseven foreign countries and 950 delegates from India.

The conference which will be presided over by George Haynes, will discuss "the role of social service in raising the standard of living."

Tomorrow's opening session will be inaugurated by Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras and addressed by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, chairman of the reception committee, her speech being read in her absence by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, president of the Indian Confefrence of Social Work. It will also be addressed by Dr. Mehta in his capacity as president of the organising committee of the international conference.

'C. R.' Clarifies Statement On Andhra Issue

MADRAS, Dec. 13 (PTI) Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, has issued the following statement today: "I notice that what I said recently on the floor of the Assembly about the Prime Minister's statement on the Andhra question has been misunderstood in some quarters

"When M. Rammoorthy tried to interpret the Prime Minister's call for general agreement as referring to the city of Madras and on that basis asked me to ignore Mr. Prakasam's dissent in that connection, I had to explain to him that both the JVP report and the Prime Minister's recent statement make two things clear (1) that the Andhra question cannot be taken up unless the untenable claims in respect of Madras city are given up and (2) that there should be general agreement on other matter.

"I explained that any minority dissent about Rayalaseema could, according to the Prime Minister, be overlooked but as regards the city of Madras there should be a cent per cent understanding.

"My reference to Rayalaseema, therefore, was in favour of the claims of Andhra leaders and not to raise any difficulties on that account. I am surprised that just the opposite interpretation has been sought to be given to what I said.

QUICK WORK IN COUNCIL OF STATES

Abducted Persons Amendment Bill Passed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI).

THE Council of States today made rapid progress in its legislative business and passed four bills.

Three of the bills, the Industrial Finance Corporation (amendment) bill, the influx from Pakistan (control) repealing bill and the West Bengal evacuee property (Tripura amendment) bill now go to the President for assent.

The abducted persons (recovery and restoration) amendment bill which was passed by the Council will now go to the House for its consideration.

TWO VOICES

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi (Cong-Bombay) said that there might be some abducted women who had developed new ties with their abductors and had borne children by them. To break up such ties now would be against humanitarian principles.

Mrs. Savitri Nigam (Cong-UP) however opposed this view and said there was no woman who would like to live with the murderer of her husband and children. Some women however hesitated to come back to their husbands, because they were afraid they might not enjoy the same status in their families as before.

Principal Devaprasad Ghosh (Jan Sangh-W. Bengal) agreed with Mrs. Munshi's view, while Dr. D. H. Variava (Cong-Saurashtra) urged a psychological approach to the problem.

Mr. C. G. K. Reddy (Praja Socialist-Mysore) opposing the bill in his personal capacity said coercion should not be used against those abducted women who were willing to stay on in their new surroundings.

Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, intervening in the debate, said that a woman could give her true consent only in friendly surroundings free of pernicious influences. The first phase of recovery operations was to keep the women in camps in an atmosphere which would enable free expression of opinion. In its actual working, the act had proved satisfactory and did not give room for fears about force being used for recovery.

Dr. Sita Parmanand (Cong-Madhya Bharat) asked: If five years association could bind the women to new homes, would their previous association of several years with their own people not bind them much more? She had learnt from Miss Mridula Sarabhai that out of 24,000 women recovered and sent to either country, only about 12 had shown unwillingness to go back.

TRIPURA AMENDMENT BILL

"The influx from Pakistan (control) repealing bill" was then taken up and was passed after a short debate. The council also passed "the West Bengal evacuee property (Tripura amendment) bill, 1952" moved by the Home Minister, Dr. K. N. Katju.

Dr. Katju said that the bill was merely of academic interest. But they were enacting it because they had agreed to do so under the Delhi Agreement and they did not want to give any ground for a charge that they had broken the agreement.

The Council adjourned till Monday after passing the bill.

S. Africa Day In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI): A resolution "strongly condemning the policy of racial discrimination" of the Government of the South African Union, and congratulating all those "who have participated and suffered in this righteous nonviolent struggle," was passed at a meeting held here today to observe South Africa Day.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, M.P., Socialist-Praja Party leader, presided.

Speakers at the meeting included Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President of the Socialist-Praja Party, Mr. S. N. Agrawal, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Earlier, a procession was taken out from the Red Fort to the meeting ground in New Delhi along a five-mile route.

Volunteers of the South Africa Satyagraha Aid Committee, also went round the city this morning to collect funds for aid to the Satyagrahis in South Africa. Flags were sold by them depicting a white man throttling a Negro with one hand and an Indian with the other.

Mme. Sun Yat Sen's Charge Against Eisenhower

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (UPA).

MADAME SUN YAT SEN accused United States President-elect Dwight Eisenhower today of urging Asians to attack other Asians because "American lives are more valuable than those of Asians."

The widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic told the second day of the Communist World Peace Congress that the Marshall Plan was leading to disaster and the North Atlantic Alliance to war.

Madame Sun spoke on the introduction of the agenda for the Congress.

She said the United States was governed by "warmongers" who had chosen a general as their leader.

The agenda was brought forward by Belgian Socialist Isabelle Blum.

She told 1,000 delegates that they would be discussing national independence and security and ways of lessening international tensions.

It All Depends On U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (UPA). South Koreans with further training and more equipment will be able to do most of fighting in Korea, Ben Limb, Korean Ambassador to the United Nations, said today.

Limb, in a speech to members of the Marine Air Reserve at Floyd Bennett field, did not fix any time table for replacement of American forces in Korea, but indicated it depended on the speed with which the United States would arm and train the new native divisions.

He said the ROK forces now occupy than 60 per cent" of the battle line. He said the South Koreans never will ask for truce and the war "has to be finished. Victory is only a way to finish it."

Bradley's Report To Truman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPA): General Omar Bradley, chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, reported to President Truman today on his recent trip to Korea with President-elect Dwight Eisenhower.

Bradley spent about 20 minutes closeted with Truman. Details of their talk were not revealed.

Bradley arrived at the President's office carrying a sheaf of yellow note paper in his left hand, presumably memoranda of some of the things he wished to tell Truman.

Bradley's office announced shortly after the White House call that the Chairman of the joint chiefs would not issue a statement.

Eisenhower's plane is expected to set down at La Guardia airport's marine terminal at about 18 GMT tomorrow, completing his historic mission to Korea begun under the strictest security regulations two weeks ago.

Forty Satyagrahis Arrested

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 13 (H.S.): According to reports reaching here from Nevase Taluka villagers, from Ghogargaon, have started 'Satyagraha', since yesterday to demand back lands from possession of Shri Jagtap, a landlord. It is stated further that nearly 40 Satyagrahis were arrested yesterday.

Govt. To Set Up Commission For Backward Classes

(Continued from Page 13)

could be no question of distinction between man and man.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon (Congress-UP) said the way of life of Harijans was partly responsible for the continuance of untouchability. Harijans were forced to live in unhealthy and unclean environment. This must be stopped. Government must provide land for Harijans in every village to build better homes in cleaner surroundings.

DEBATE ON FIVE-YEAR PLAN

On Monday, after the House had disposed of the constitution (second amendment) and delimitation commission bills, Prime Minister Nehru will initiate the debate on the five-year plan. Mr. Nehru's motion seeks general approval of the House for the 'principles, objectives and programme of the development contained in the five-year plan as prepared by the Planning Commission."

Lobby circles anticipated today that the current session of the House of the People might conclude by about December 20.

Maj.-Gen. S. B. S. Chimni, GOC, U.P. Area and Col. Commandant of ASC, meeting ex-Servicemen who had come to Meerut to take part in the Corps Day celebrations on December 8.

YUGOSLAV GOODWILL MISSION

Members of the Yugoslav Goodwill Mission who are arriving in Delhi on December 14. (Left to right): Mr. Rodoljub Golakovic; Mr. Vladimir Simic; Mr. Lazat Kolisevski; Mr. Avdo Humo; and Mme. Vida Tomsic.

Yugoslav Goodwill Mission To India

NEW DELHI, December 13.

The Yugoslav Goodwill Mission to India consisting of five leading personalities of Yugoslavia will be arriving in Delhi on December 14. The Mission is led by Mr. Rodoljub Colakovic, Federal Minister for Education and Culture.

The other members are Mr. Vladimir Simic, Speaker of the House of People of Yugoslavia, Mr. Lazo Kolisevski, Prime Minister of the Republic of Macedonia, Mr. Avdo Humo, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Mrs. Vida Tomsic, President of the Yugoslav Women's Association.

All the members of the Delegation have taken a prominent part in the national liberation movement of Yugoslavia and in the course of their career undergone terms of imprisonment for political offences.

The Mission will spend a month in India meeting important Indian personalities and visiting places of scientific, cultural and industrial importance. Throughout their stay they will be State guests.

This is the first goodwill mission come to India from any European country.

The following are biographical sketches of the members of the Delegation:

Mr. Rodoljub Colakovic (Leader): Federal Minister for Education and Culture (Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Culture). Mr. Colakovic is a member of the Federal Parliament and of the Central Committee of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia and was one of the leading figures in the national liberation war. Mr. Colakovic is author of several books and besides education in general is interested in the arts and sciences in particular.

Mr. Vladimir Simic: Speaker of the House of People. A lawyer by profession and keen parliamentarian. President of the Yugoslav Lawyers' Association and President of the Yugoslav section of the Inter-parliamentary Union.

Mr. Lazo Kolisevski: Prime Minister of the Republic of Macedonia.

Mr. Kolisevski is a member of the Federal Parliament and Member of the Executive Committee of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Avdo Humo: Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. President of the Economic Council for Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Member of the Central Committee of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Humo is author of several books.

Mrs. Vida Tomsic: President of the Yugoslav Women's Association. She is a member of the Federal Parliament, Secretary of the National Assembly and member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Parliament.

Mrs. Tomsic has been a member of the Central Committee of the Union of the Communists of Yugoslavia since 1940.

39 PAKHTOONIS KILLED

CLASH WITH PAK TROOPS

KABUL, Dec. 13 (PTI): Twelve Pakistani planes bombed and strafed Pakhtun tribesmen near Peshawar on December 9, killing five Afridis and wounding nine others, latest despatches by the Bakhtar news agency said today.

The agency said today that in the fighting with Pakistani troops 34 tribesmen were killed and fourteen were wounded.

Pakistan planes mistakenly bombed their own forces stationed at Kandav and Kajauri fortresses, the agency further reported.

KEROSENE SHOP GOES UP IN FLAMES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A city kerosene shop situated at Kennedy Bridge, Opera House, went up in flames this evening following an explosion.

Police estimated the damage at about Rs. 2,000.

The shopkeeper, one Matadin Ramprasad Dayal, was selling kerosene to a customer at about 5-30 p.m. today when there was a loud explosion. Prompt attention by three Fire Brigade engines which rushed to the spot prevented the fire from spreading to the upper two stories of the Modi Chambers where the shop is situated.

There were about six to eight drums of kerosene, each containing 40 gallons, stored in the shop at the time of the explosion, police said.

The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

NEW DELHI: Problems relating to navigation in the Brahmaputra and the Ganges, with particular reference to the headwater supply to the Hoogly and the Calcutta Port, were considered at a meeting of the Ganga-Brahmaputra water transport board held here on Friday.

TRAIN RUNS INTO REAR OF ANOTHER

PATNA, Dec. 13 (PTI): A down goods train ran into the rear of another goods train standing on line No. 2 at Naugachia station on Barauni—Atihar main line last evening resulting in derailment and capsizing of a few wagons of both the trains, according to a telephonic message received here from the Public Relations Officer, North-Eastern Railway, Muzaffarpur.

The engine crew of one of the goods trains sustained simple injuries. Three passenger trains had to be transhipped as the running line was blocked. The block was removed and through communication restored at 9-20 a.m. today.

USE OF WORD 'NATIONAL'

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 13 (PTI): The Government of India is understood to have informed all State Governments that they should not use the word "national" in naming any institution wthout its (Government of India's) prior concurrence.

Even while recommending the use of the word national for any institution the states are understood to have been asked to keep in view the All-India character of the institution and its standard.

Poona Professor Dead

POONA, Dec. 13 (H.S.): Prof. B. B. Mundkur, Head of the Botanical Department in the Poona University, died of heart attack today in the morning. All the Poona Colleges and the office of the Poona University were closed today to mourn his death.

APARTHEID IN LICENCES

South African Appeal Court's Judgment

BLOEMFONTEIN, December 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Appeal Court at Bloemfontein today dismissed an appeal against the setting aside by the Southern Rhodesia High Court of the Bindura Town Management Board's refusal to issue a general dealers licence to an Indian firm (Messrs Y. M. Desai and Company). The appeal was made by the Bindura Town Management Board. It was dismissed with costs.

Confirming the Rhodesian Court's judgment, the Appeal Court held that the Board took the applicant's race into account in refusing the licence. Its proceedings were, therefore, rightly set aside by the High Court on the ground of gross irregularity, the Appeal Court said.

Akali-Mahasabha United Front Move

AMRITSAR, Dec. 13 (PTI): The formation of a united front of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and the Shiromani Akali Dal is likely to be discussed at the annual conference of the Mahasabha to be held in Bhopal in the last week of December, it is learnt here.

Master Tara Singh, Akhil leader and Sardar Hukum Singh, president of the Shiromani Akali Dal, are expected to attend the Mahasabha conference.

Abdul Qayyum Scores

KARACHI, Dec. 13 (PTI).

The Pakistan Governor-General has dismissed the application filed against the N. W. F. P. Chief Minister Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan under Public and Representative Offices Disqualification Act.

Dismissing the application, the Governor-General ordered the forefeiture of Rs. 5,000 deposited by the applicants. The application was filed in April last by four advocates and an M. L. A. of Peshawar.

Malaria Control

INDO-U.S. AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI). The Government of India and the United States of America signed here today an operational agreement providing for a project on Malaria Control in India.

Under this agreement it is planned in the first phase of the Malaria Control programme to provide protection to about 75 million people living in malarious areas by March 31, 1954. The joint cost of the project will be 5.2 million dollars and Rs. 1.49 crores respectively. The dollar part of the expenditure would be the U.S. contribution while the rupee part would be borne by the Government of India.

Tea Plantation Labour Issue

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI): The fourth session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations at its meeting in Calcutta next Friday, December 19, will consider the recommendations of the official team on tea industry concering Labour, it was learnt here today.

One of the major problems that faces the industry at present is the large surplus labour force in tea gardens.

Britain Lifts Ban On Copper

LONDON, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): A ban on the use of copper for many domestic articles in Britain will end next Wednesday, it was announced yesterday.

REGISTRATION OF IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

Pakistan Makes It Compulsory

KARACHI, December 13 (PTI).

THE Pakistan Government tonight issued an order making it compulsory for all importers and exporters to register themselves with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

The order also made compulsory an employment of a set per centage of Pakistanis in foreign firms.

The order was termed the Registration (Importers and Exporters) Order, 1952. It was stated in the order that "no improper or exporter who has not been granted registration by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports shall import or export any goods into or out of Pakistan.

"No foreign firm shall be registered which has not been registered as a company in Pakistan under the Companies Act of 1913 or which has not a place of business in Pakistan and has not complied with the requirements of Section 277 of that act.

"Except in special cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Central Government that it is necessary to depart from the percentages hereinafter prescribed, no firm shall be registered or continue to be registered unless at least fifty per cent of its totol strength of officers in the superior executive and managerial classes and at least 75 per cent of its staff in other classes are nationals of Pakistan and unless the terms of service in any class in matter of pay, allowance, privileges, and like matters are the same for all employees irrespective of their nationality".

Norway Lifts Ban On Jesuits

OSLO, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Norwegian Government yesterday announced plans to lift a 138-year old ban on Jesuits.

The ban was included in Norway's constitution drawn up in 1814 at a time when the Jesuit order had been banned in several European countries.

No-confidence Move Against Adenauer

BONN, Dec. 12 (PTI-Reuter).

WEST German Social Democratic leader Erich Ollenhauer said at a press conference today that his party would not accept the Adenauer Government's treaties with the West in any circumstances.

He called for replacement of the Western treaties by a settlement, "more like a peace treaty."

Herr Ollenhauer said he looked for a settlement which would give the Western Allies only two reserved powers.

(1) On questions affecting Berlin and Germany's reunification, and

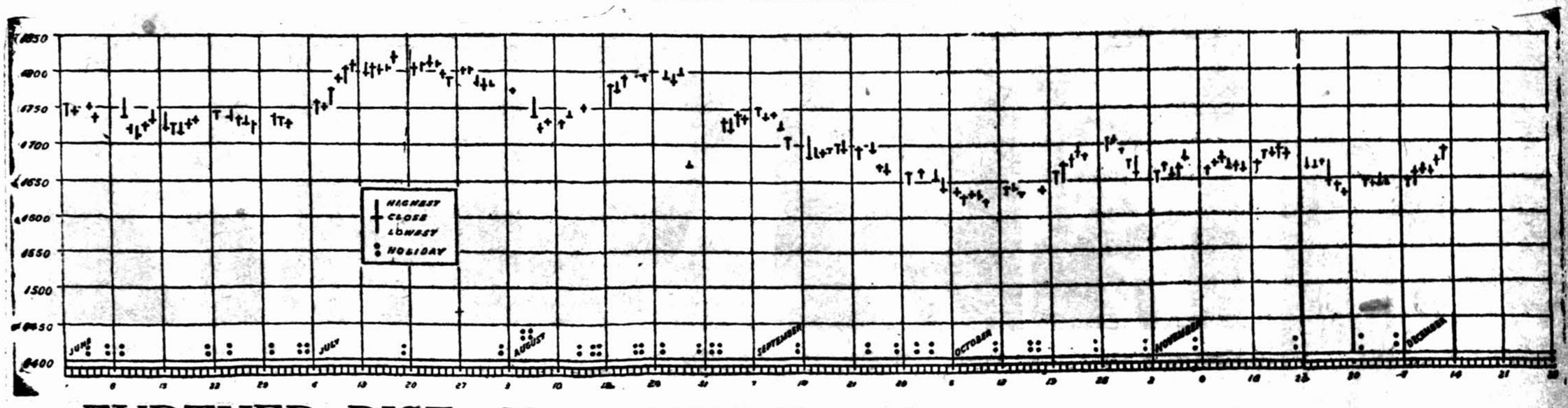
(2) To give a proper status to the Allied defence forces garrisoning Western Germany.

This would do away entirely with the Western Powers' right to intervene in West Germany's internal affairs in an emergency, he said.

He announced an opposition motion of censure against Chancellor Adenauer, and called for immediate elections in West Germany, declaring that people had lost their confidence in the present situation brought about by the "near constitutional crisis."

Herr Ollenhauer commands a substantial minority of seats in the Bundestag with 131 against Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrats 139.

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



FURTHER RISE IN TATA STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Advance On Better Demand

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

There was further buying support in Steel shares today on the Bombay Stock Exchange. However at the rise there was some resistance of profit-taking and a portion of early gains was lost in subsequent trading. As pointed out before, the general feeling is bullish better support is expected on dips.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 1680 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1676-4. There was moderate buying and Defds advanced at Rs. 1687-8 but under realising sales declined at Rs. 1682-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 303 and gained one point at Rs. 304. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 23-6 and improved at Rs. 23-8.

Cotton Mill shares were steady with restricted business. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 350. Kohinoor Mill shares were placed at Rs. 261 and Svadeshi shares changed hands at Rs. 239.

In the Miscellaneous Section, Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 397-8 and after advancing at Rs. 399 steadied at Rs. 398. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14-13 and steadied at Rs. 14-12. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 177 and improved at Rs. 178.

Later on there was further buying and Tata Steel Defds advanced at Rs. 1692-8 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 305-8. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 23-10. Bombay Dyeings were in demand at Rs. 353-12 and Kohinoors were done at Rs. 263-12. Tone of the market was very steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	355	0	0
Kohinoor (3)	263	8	0
Century (12)	243	12	0
Swadeshi Mills (10)	240	8	0
Central India Mills (2)	145	8	0
Simplex (6)	178	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	156	0	0
Indore (4)	78	12	0
Gokak (14)	200	0	0
Swan (25)	390	0	0
Finlay (20)	287	0	0
Morarji (15)	165	0	0
Edward (15)	245	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	10	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	8	9	0
I. United Defd. (0-4)	1	10	3
Madhusudan (6)	76	4	0
Podar (10)	116	4	0
Khatau (14) XD	121	4	0
Standard (6)	265	0	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	55	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	306	4	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1692	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-1/2)	129	0	0
Indian Iron (1) XD	23	11	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. XD	18	12	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	178	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (7-8)	400	10	0
Belapur (16)	228	8	0
Shivrajpur (3-4)	54	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	13	6
Pre. Construction (4)	87	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	2	0
Tata Oil (2)	34	8	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10)	9	3	2
Indian Copper (0-1-4-1/4) XD	3	2	6
Alcock (17-8)	298	12	0
Wimco (11)	210	10	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	146	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1360	0	0
Tata Power (50)	1492	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	40	0	0
Phoenix (10) XD	123	12	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	110	0	0
Colaba (4)	71	0	0
New City (15)	171	4	0
Minerva (6)	91	4	0
Bradbury (100)	601	4	0
Bharat (2)	29	12	0
Mysore (4)	141	4	0
Model Mills (7-8)	150	0	0
Dawn (6)	59	8	8
Laxmi (10)	582	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	160	0	0
Western (160)	3300	0	0
Sholapur	1600	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	46	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	141	4	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	21	4	0
New United Mills (1)	19	13	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	171	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	271	4	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. 1-8) XD	108	7	0
Ahmedabad New	105	6	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	116	4	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	11	5	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	126	4	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	123	12	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1795	0	0
Imperial New (10)	440	0	0
Central New (1-8)	65	0	0
Central New (1-8)	69	12	0
Bank of India (3)	155	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	12	0
Baroda (8-8)	117	8	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	12	0
United Com. (2)	35	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	72	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4770	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	43	12	0
Jupiter (0-8)	8	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	2	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	37	8	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B.I.G. (1)	13	8	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud.	26	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	96	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	35	12	0
Bom. Burma New (3)	148	12	0
Burma Petrol	0	14	6
Mackenzie (6)	80	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	21	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	237	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	8	0
Indian Invest Trust 4-8)	71	8	0
Dharamsey Chem (4+1)	52	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	0	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	8	0
Alembic (8)	105	0	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind (14)	140	0	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayons	60	0	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Phalton (8)	88	8	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry XD	141	8	0
Killick New	83	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	177	8	0
Bengal Steel	106	0	0
Indian Iron	107	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1156	4	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1220	0	0
Hydro Elec. (7)	120	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	281	4	0
Central India (5)	505	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	245	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	2	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	8	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	91	4	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)		....	
Tata Chemical (3)	121	14	0
Jupiter	9	14	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	83	0	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	70	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B I C	144	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	4	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	162	8	0
New Kaiser Hind	107	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	65	0	0
Osmanshahi	81	0	0
Ajamshashi (6)	62	0	0
Air Services	3	0	0
Air India	54	0	0
Air-India International	74	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	82	0	0
Hind Motor	4	0	0
Walchand Motor	38	0	0
Indian Steam	7	0	0
Rally Ord.	75	0	0
Rally Pref.	85	0	0
Tata Loco	88	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

120 D Ready Japan	3	15	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	2	0
120 D Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	5	0
150 D Box Dec.	658	0	0
2/40 Staple Dec.	707	0	0

HONG KONG GOLD

HONG KONG, Dec. 12: On the Hong Kong market today, the following were closing prices.

HK dol. 6.07-1/8 per U.S. dollar for cash.

HK dol. 6.09-1/2 per U.S. dollar for TT.

HK dol. 15.65 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 279.25 per Chinese Tael of gold.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

The local cotton market was fairly steady but the volume of business was limited. It will take some time for the public to get interested in business. At the opening February contract was quoted at Rs. 627/- and under moderate buying advanced at Rs. 630/8. Business in may contracted was done at a premium of Rs. 5/- to Rs. 6/- over February.

Daily trading hours will be from 12-30 noon to 4-30 p.m. and on Saturdays the market will close at 2 p.m.

Later on there was active buying and one firm bought about ten thousand bales of February. Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

February	638	0	0
May	646	0	0

Produce Market

The local produce market was quietly steady today. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 31/12 and Bold at Rs. 30/14. Madras at Rs. 31/8. February March business was done at Rs. 31/12. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 21/8 and Khursani at Rs. 29/8. Castorseeds may delivery opened at Rs. 135/8 and after advancing at Rs. 138/- declined at Rs. 136/12. Quotations were as under:—

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 78/13 and after advancing at Rs. 79/1 steadied at Rs. 78/15. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 79/5 and sovereigns were priced at Rs. 57/-.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold F. M.	31	12	0
Bold D. J.	31	0	0
Khandesh New	31	12	0
Bold Ready	30	14	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	16	8	0
January	16	6	0
February	16	8	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	26	4	0
Satna small ready	24	12	0
Oil	14	0	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	136	12	0
Ready Madras quality	31	8	0
Oil First Pressure	19	6	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	12	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, December 13: The local bullion market was quietly steady with limited business. Traders are now diverting their attention to the cotton market.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 144/12 and after advancing at Rs. 144/14 declined at Rs. 144/6 and improved at Rs. 144/12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 144/8.

Later on there was heavy Calcutta buying in silver which advanced at Rs. 146-8. At this level there was small profittaking and the market closed as under:—

Ready silver	146	0	0
Forward	146	4	0
Ready gold	80	4	0
Forward	79	12	0

Mercury & Cloves

BOMBAY, December 13.

Mercury	560	0	0
Posh	555	0	0
Cloves	550	0	0
Posh	170	0	0
Maha	174	0	0
Camphor	2	14	0
Cassia	63	0	0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, December 13.

Ready	88 to 92
Maha	81 0 0

Metal Market

BOMBAY, December 13.

Tin Rs. 160, Maha	157	8	0
Copper Rs. 195 Maha	187	8	0
Lead Rs. 69 Maha	65	8	0
Zinc Rs. 66 Maha	64	8	0

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

Opening 135-4; Highest 137-12; Lowest 135; Close 137-8.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

The rubber market was irregular.

Spot was quoted at 26-3/4, 27-1/2, business 27-1/4.

January, 26-1/2, 27, business 26-1/4.

February 26-1/2, 26-3/4, business 26-1/4, to 26-1/2.

March, 26-1/4, 26-1/2, business 26-1/4.

Jan/March 26-1/2, 26-3/4, business 26-1/4.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

MILLS—

Apollo 2-10

Bharat 29 31 29-12

B. Dyeing 350 52-8 50-10 54-6 52-8 55

C. India 145 44 45-8

Century 242 42-8 41-12 43-12 43-4 43-12

Finlay 271 87

Gokak 198-8 200 199 200-8 200

I.U. Defd. 1-10 1-10-9 1-10-3

„ Ord. 8-7-6 8-9

Indore 78-2 78-12

Kohinoor 262 62-4 61-4 63-4 62-8 63-8

New City 171-4

New Great 152 57 56

Podar 121-4

Simplex 174 76

Standard 262-8 65

Svadeshi 239 39-12 39 40-8

Swan 375 90

Tata Mill 44-8 46-4

C. P. Rly. 96

B. Steam 35-12 36 35-12

Scindia 14-13 14-12-6 14-13-6

BANKS—

Baroda 117-8

Central 65-4 65 65-8 65

„ New 69-8 69-12 69

Imperial 1795

India 155-8

Union 6-12

U. Commercial 35-8

ELECTRICS—

Ahmedabad 107-3 8-7

Suburban 123-12

Hydro 145-8 46

Power 1492-8

B.I.G. 13-8

New India 43-8 43-12

STEELS—

I. Iron 23-7 23-10 23-8-6 23-12 23-9-6 23-11

Tata Defd 1680 83-12 77-8 95 92-8

Tata Ord 304 6-8 6-4

Tata 2nd Pref 129

MISCELLANEOUS—

Alcock 297-8 300 298-12

A. Cement 178 77-12 78-8 78 78-4 78

Belapur 226-8 28-8 28 29-8 28-8

B. B. Old 398-12 400 398-12 400-10

B. B. New 149-6 48-12

B. B. Petrol 0-14-3 0-14-6

B.I.C. 9-3-6

Dena Trust 10-8

I. Copper 3-2-3 3-3 3-2-6

I. I. Trust 71-8

Rayon 60

P. Construction 86-12 87-4 86-12 87

Shivrajpur 54

Tata Chemical 9-1 9-0-6 9-2

Tata Oil 34 33-12 34-8

Walchandnagar 140

Wimco 211-4 10

SPECIAL—

Ahmedabad Elec New 105-6

Coorla Spg. 107-8 10

Killick Industries P P 82-8 83

Industrial and Prudential Ass. 26

Mastery In The Musical Art

DR. KESKAR ON ITS PREREQUISITES

POONA, Dec. 13 (UPA): Deep study of the basic structure of Indian classical music founded on "swaras and composition of "ragas" at the feet of a competent teacher—"guru", constant practice and an ability to please one's listeners are the prerequisites for acquiring a mastery in the musical art, either vocal or instrumental.

This advice was offered by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, to the students of the Vishnu Digambar Music School here. The Minister visited the school this morning and was treated to a selection of traditional "ragas" by the students of the school.

In a brief speech addressed to the staff and students, Dr., Keskar deplored the recent tendency among students of Indian music to speak to the AIR studios or concert halls within a period of six months of their receiving instruction. There were not short-cuts to proficiency in music and students would have to spend long hours at the feet of their master before they could think of claiming any recognition. Degrees in music no doubt have had their value and provided an indicator to the time devoted by a student to the study of music, but degrees would not prove to be of any avail if the musician failed to sway and influence his audience. Degrees by themselves were not sufficient and the students would do well to keep in constant practice even after the acquisation of such degrees.

Keskar's Call To Youth

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY, Dec. 13.

Constructive activity must have paramount importance in free India and her young generation should try to consolidate, strengthen and reconstruct their motherland by working in various field of constructive work, said Doctor B. V. Keskar, Information and Broadcasting Minister presiding over the annual gathering of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School of which he was a student. Dr. Keskar further said that in the prefreedom era in India politics got a place of prominence and political leadership acquired much glamour. But after the advent of freedom, they must realise that politics was not everything and those who dedicated their lives in pursuits of knowledge, science and social service also served their country equally well. He thought the present generation in India had been intellectually and physically exhausted in the struggle for their country's freedom, and it was for the young generation to take up the task of reconstructing the country.

TWO CONGRESSMEN UNSEATED

RAJKOT, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Saurashtra Election Tribunal presided over by Mr. Vyas Sessions Judge of Madhya Saurashtra, today declared invalid the elections held in last January to be state Assembly for two seats from Jamnagar in Halar district. Congress candidates Mr. Alarkha Hassan and Mr. Foolchand Tamboli had been declared elected from these constituencies.

Institution Of Chemists

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Institution of Chemists in India today celebrated its Silver Jubilee session at a function at Raj Bhawan. Nearly 175 delegates from different parts of India attended.

The West Bengal Governor Dr. H. C. Mookherjee inaugurated the session.

Addressing the conference the State Minister Dr. B. C. Roy said that a chemist should not indulge in analysis only but he should also be a synthesist.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight dated 30th November:—

LIABILITIES: Capital Subscribed Rs. 5,76,66,000; Capital Paid-up Ordinary Shares Rs. 2,62,12,000; Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares Rs. 52,42,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 3,16,28,000; Contingency Fund Rs. 42,00,000; Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings Rs. 40,40,000; Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc. Rs. 1,24,82,05,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 28,41,25,000; Total Rs. 1,60,36,52,000.

ASSETS: Cash Credit and Overdraft on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs. 39,59,17,000; Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities Rs. 8,90,88,000; Bills Discounted Rs. Rs. 6,87,00,000; Lands and Buildings Rs. 1,00,07,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 25,19,00,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc. Rs. 78,80,40,000; Total Rs. 1,60,36,52,000.

FRENCHMEN WANT TO BUY INDIAN RAYON

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two representatives of a French Rayon Manufacturing firm arrived in Bombay from Paris by air yesterday negotiate bulk sales of rayon yarns to three of the main art silk associations in the country.

The representatives, M. H. Fenal and M. H. Bernard are here on behalf the Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels, Paris.

M. Bernard said that they had come to negotiate sales of Viscose and Acetate rayon yarns with the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association, Bombay, the Textile Manufacturers' Association, Amritsar, and the Bengal Silk and Art Silk Millowners' Association, Calcutta.

M. Bernard stated that he and his colleague are expected to be in India for another fortnight.

Develop In Youths Disciplined Courage

DR. RADHAKRISHNAN'S ADDRESS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13 (PTI): Dr S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Indian Union, today asked Indian universities to educate their youngmen and women for the development of "disciplined courage" and train them for that high condition of body and mind "when we can stand together and face the dangers that beset us".

Dr. Radhakrishnan, who was delivering the Convocation address to the Allahabad University said: "If the universities produce men who are not afraid to work for the things they believe in, if they are not afraid of being laughed at, if they have disciplined courage, they will have justified themselves".

Dr. Radhakrishnan said it was the function of universities to provide young people with an intellectual experience which will broader their horizons and make them more valuable members of our society.

"If the universities are not able to supply the nation with persons of the right intellectual and moral standards", Dr. Radhakrishnan said, the reasons are obvious.

"Mass production which may be valuable in industry is fatal in education where each pupil is a distinct educational problem. The University is not be treated as a coaching institute. University teachers are not to be mere lecturers and examiners but men of learning. They can do more by their example than by their detailed instrument," he added.

'H,zx

Eight Working Stills Siezed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a series of raids carried out by the Prohibition Branch of Bombay Police during the last 24 hours, 25 persons were put under arrests for various Prohibition offences. The police also seized eight working stills.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan	1954 ..	98	4
2¾% Loan	1955 ..	98	4
2½% Loan	1961 ..	90	6
2¾% Loan	1960 ..	93	7
2½% Loan	1962 ..	91	4
2¾% Loan	1976 ..	82	12
3 % Loan	1953-35 ..	100	3
3 % Loan	1957 ..	98	10
3 % Loan	1958 ..	98	5
3 % Loan	1959-61 ..	96	0
3 % Loan	1963-65 ..	92	10
3 % Loan	1964 ..	92	9
3 % Loan	1966-68 ..	90	2
3 % Loan	1970-75 ..	87	0
3 % Loan	1986 or later ..	83	0
3½% Loan	1954-59 ..	100	4
4 % Loan	1960-70 ..	101	4
4½% Loan	1955-60 ..	103	6
4½% Loan	1958-63 ..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	12
3 % Bom Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
4 % Bombay	1964 ..	100	5
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	12
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	0
4 % U.P.	1964 ..	90	0
3¾ M. P.	1962	97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay	1964 ..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal	1964 ..	99	14
4 % Madras	1964 ..	100	0
4 % U. P.	1964 ..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	98	0
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	97	10
% Bom. Municipal	1959	105	0
% Bom. Municipal	1954	103	8

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Dec. 12.

Losses were in the majority even though early attempts in some pivotal issues gave the market a better appearance, after inital heaviness. Foreigns were inclined to lag and fresh issues showed greater resistance. Good featurse, however, include De Eers, Ford, International Nickel, Petrofina, Suez and Royal Dutch Rentes were quiet.

BRUSSELS: The market displayed irregularity largely reflecting advices from abroad. Oils made a firm showing in an otherwise barely steady forward market. Steels and rubbers were inclined to be weak. Business was quiet in the spot market with metals easier on recent steel prices concessions and higher steel output in the United States.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13: The more speculative stocks were a shade better today while other shares remained more or less unaltered. Government Securities kept steady. Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES:—Three per cent loan 1986 82/15, Three per cent loan 1957 98/9 s lot.

BANKS:— Allahabad Pref. 132/- odd lot ct United Comm. Bank 34/-.

COTTON:—Kesoram 17/14.

COALS:—Dhemo main 10/2, S Karanpura 13/-, West Jamuria 17/4.

JUTES:— Anglo-India 234/-, Bally 169/- small lots., Barnagore 166/8, Kinnson 209/-, New Central 235/- ct., Nuddea 51/-, Presidency 5/7, Reliance 14/-.

ENGINNERINGS:- Indian Iron 23/8, Marshalls 6/-, Saran Eng. 10/3 ct., Textile Machinery 4/1.

MISCELLANEOUS:— Indian Copper 3/2, Karanpura Dev 14/8, Sone Valley Cement 6/5, Bengal Chemical 100/-, Cal. Elec. 13/12, Bharat Airways 2/-, Bic 9/2, Indian Cable 16/13, Indian Wood Products 47/8, National Tobacco 9/14, Rallis India tld. 75/8, Star Paper 7/10, Cal Landing and shipping 10/9, India steamship 6/6 exdiv.

SUGAR:—Belsund 6/3.

TEA:—Tukvar 5/-.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December	2.30-3/4
March	2.36-1/2
May	2.40
July	2.39-3/8

AMERICAN MARKETS

LIQUIDATION AND HEDGING IN N. Y. COTTON

Mills And Shippers Buy On Dips.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPA): Cotton tried to keep Thursday's rally going but the effort ran into stiff resistance. Small upturns above the previous closing proved a strong magnet for resumption of liquidation and hedge selling.

Mills, shippers and investment buyers utilised dips for purchases but withdrew on advances.

Pressure was concerted in early deliveries but this was put down to hedgings against spot cotton including further California marketings.

Closing prices were:

	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				33.55
Dec.	33.35	33.55	33.30	exp.
Mar.	34.32	34.37	33.93	34.14
May	34.77	34.79	34.37	34.55
July	34.87	34.91	34.52	34.75
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				32.95
Mar.	34.26	34.33	33.91	34.11
May	34.70	34.75	34.36	34.62
July	34.78	34.90	34.52	34.30

TIN PRICES

On the New York market today, the price of spot tin was unchanged.

In the forward section, the following were closing rates:

December 121.00 bid; January 119.50 bid.

LEAD—December 13.65 bid; January 13.65 bid.

ZINC—December 11.59 bid; January 11.65 bid.

RUBBER PRICES

Rubber futures were 70 to 90 lower today with sales of 16 contracts.

The lower trend confirmed with action at London and Singapore.

Dealers said that sellers were prominent in the spot market with buying interest lacking.

Closing prices were:

March 31.05, May 30.05, July 29.20 bid, September 28.80 nom., December 28.80 nom., March 28.80 nom.

PEPPER PRICES

On the New York market today, pepper prices were generally unchanged.

COPRA PRICE

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPA): Copra was today quoted at US dol 190 per short ton asked.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 13-3/4 cents per pound nom.

SEED PRICES

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Tung 34, Peanuts 26, Black pepper, 149; Flax Fourth, 409; Peanuts, 21-1/2; others unchanged.

U. S. STEEL PRICES

The following were rates of steel on the New York market today:

High	41-1/2
Low	41-1/2
Close	41-1/2

CASTORSEED

Castorseeds for Brazilian quality were today quoted at US dol. 195 nom per long ton fob Brazil.

Castor oil was quoted at 23 cents per pound nom.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Dec. 12.

LONDON TIN PRICES

The tin market was steady but quiet today.

Spot was marked down one-half to 945-3/4 and three months marked up one-eighth to 943-1/2.

The turnover amounted to 45 tons of which five were for cash, and 40 tons for early January delivery at 946.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 945-1/2; sellers, 946; business at 946.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 943; sellers, 944; business nil.

SETTLEMENT—946.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 45 tons, nothing for cash.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 945-1/2; sellers, 946; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 942-3/4; sellers, 943; business 943.

LONDON LEAD PRICES

In the morning session today, the price of lead was quoted as follows:

December, 96-5/8, 96-3/4.

March 96-1/2, 96-3/4.

The turnover amounted to 500 tons.

The market was barely steady.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the following were lead prices:

December, 96-1/4, 96-3/4.

March 96, 96-1/2.

Turnover amounted to 250 tons of which 150 were for prompt.

The market was barely steady.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

The following were closing rates of rubber on the London market today:

SPOT—26-3/4, 27-1/4, business 27-1/4.

Jan. 26-1/2, 27, business 26-1/4.

Feb. 26-1/2, 26-3/4, business 26-1/4 to 26-1/2.

March 26-1/4, 26-1/2, business 26-1/4.

Jan./March 26-1/2, 26-3/4, business 26-1/4.

Apr./June 25-3/4, 26-1/4

July/Sept. 25, 25-1/4, ousiness 24-3/4 to 25.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was easier in London today.

Malabar spot, Muntok and Sarawak were all unchanged.

Lampong was quoted 8/7-1/2; December 1,020/-; January 990.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 489 Francs per gram.

LONDON COCONUT OIL

Coconut oil crude Straits European cont: ports in bulk Dec./Jan. £108/- sellers. Coconut oil crude Ceylon cif European cont: ports in bulk Dec./Jan. £112/- selles.

Palmoil Belgian congo. cif Dec./Jan. 10650 value. Copra Phillipines cif. antwerp bulk dol. 205/- quoted. Copra straits £79-1/2 sellers.

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing quotations:—

Calico 290, Ambika 286-8, Arvind 695, Defd. 1697, New Shorok 507, Atul 97, New National 421-4, Nutan 544-4, Ramkrishna 208-2.

Calico opened 289, high 290-8, low 288-8, closed 290. Ambika opened 286, high 287-8, low 285, closed 286-8. Arvind opened 694, high 697, low 692, closed 695. Defd. opened 1680, high 1698, low 1677, closed 1697. New Shorok opened 505, high 508, low 507, closed 507. Atul opened 96, high 97-8, closed 97.

Tone of the market was good.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Dec. 13.

Cotton rollerginned 289F 68/69, NT 67-8, Fourf 61/62, Desi Sind 57, Desi Punjabs 53/55.

Market closed easy with business interest small. Desi cotton ruled particularly more easy with view to be more competitive with Indian Desi in order to attract foreign demand. Since beginning September arrivals from upcountry total 395 thousands bales, shipments 326 thousand bales and stocks about 425 thousand bales compared 235 thousands last year. Cottonseeds 6/8, Gold 81/4.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1702-8.

ARAB-ASIAN PLAN ON TUNISIA REJECTED

U.N. Body Adopts A Moderate Draft

UNITED NATIONS, December 13 (UPA).

UNITED NATIONS urged France and Tunisia on Friday night to negotiate on an "urgent basis' as the first step in bringing self-government to the North African protectorate.

The General Assembly's main Political Committee approved a Latin American resolution to this effect by a 45 to three vote with ten abstentions. At the same time it threw down the Arab-Asian resolution on Tunisia with a 27 to 24 votes with seven abstentions.

The 13-nation Asian resolution sought to set up a "good offices" committee to help France and Tunisia in resuming negotiations for ending the explosive North African situation.

The 60-nation group went through 18 dramatic paragraph by paragraph votes before throwing out the Asian move and approving the conciliatory Latin American proposal.

U. N. Committee Agenda

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Special Political Committee today voted to change the order of its agenda to consider next the admission of new members of the United Nations.

It decided to defer consideration of Israel's complaint against the Arab countries of violating the Truce Agreement and failing to seek agreement by negotiation with Israel.

Some Arab delegations opposed the change. The vote on the question was 28 to 10 with 16 abstentions.

U. S. UNIVERSITY INVITES DILIP KUMAR ROY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dilip Kumar Roy, the well-known disciple of Sri Aurobindo has been invited by Stanford University of California, USA to lecture on the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo and Indian music, it was learnt here. Mr. Roy, accompanied by Indiradevi, member of the Pondicherry Ashram will leave for America in the last week of December.

Mr. Roy told PTI that he would deliver the lectures at the Asian Academy of Stanford University where there is already a chair for the study of Sri Aurobindo's philosophy. The lectures will be for about two months. After lecturing at Stanford University, they will both tour America and give lectures. Mr. Roy will give lectures on Sri Aurobindo's philosophy and Indiradevi on Indian spiritualism and dancing.

On their way to USA, Mr. Roy said they would spend a week in Tokyo and give some lectures there.

Indiradevi said that there was "some interest" in America in Sri Aurobindo's teachings as five major works of his had been published there. This includes the monumental "The Life Divine."

Expelled From Congress

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 13 (PTI): Mr. Baijnath Modi, Congress MLA and ex-President of the Raigarh District Congress Committee has been expelled from the Congress for 5 years by the Mahakoshal PCC for "certain irregularities" Mr. L. S. Bhat, Secretary of the Mahakoshal PCC announced yesterday.

2 Workers Hurt In Accident In Mine

KOTHAGUDAM, Dec. 13 (PTI): Two workers were seriously injured yesterday as a result of an accident in one of the pits in the coal mines here. Both the injured have been admitted in the hospital. The cause and the nature of the accident is not known.

U. K. Naval Ratings In Chinese Prison

MACAO, December 13 (PTI-Reuter): Two British naval ratings are in a Chinese prison awaiting trial after drifting into Chinese waters in a naval whaler, usually reliable Chinese sources said today.

The men had been missing since November 2.

FIRE OPENED ON U.K. FREIGHTER

MASTER KILLED

HONG KONG, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Nationalist guerillas boarded the 700-ton British-registered freighter "Rosita" off the China coast on December 1 after her master had been killed by gunfire from Chinese junks, the ship's chief mate told the inquest here yesterday.

ROK TROOPS TAKE 'LITTLE NORI'

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (UPA): Tough and stubborn little South Korean troops stormed and captured "Little Nori" on Korea's western front today behind one of the greatest artillery and air bombardments of the war.

The ROK's won little Nori at 10-25 a.m. after they had charged up the slope for the tenth time since the Chinese secured it early Thursday morning. They launched the attack behind an artillery bombardment that exploded shells on the Chinese position at the rate of a round per minute all during Friday night.

Swarms of Allied fighters bombers swept into the battle at dawn with tons of 1,000 and 500 pound bombs.

United Press war correspondent Fred Painton reported from the front that the fight had cost the Reds 1,000 men kill or wound since the first Red assault. The valiant South Korean charge up the Little Nori awed American advisers with the First Rok Division.

Allied tanks fired from both sides of the ridge as the ROK infantrymen went up. Engineers and service troops also swarmed up the hillside in the wake of the infantrymen and immeditely began digging in with sandbags and barbed wire. Since dawn Saturday communist gunfire fell off sharply in the area.

MAIL HELD UP BY STUDENTS

MADRAS, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Calcutta Mail bound for Madras which was held up by student demonstrators yesterday at Nidubrolu and Tadepallegudam is running 390 minutes late according to a press communication issued by the Public Relations Officer Southern Railway this morning.

Prof. Curie's Call

East And West Will And Can Live Together

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Prof. Frederic Joliot Curie, the French nuclear scientist here yesterday opening the World Congress of Peoples for Peace denied that the Congress was a Communist affair.

He stressed the delegates desire to find a way for the Communist and non-Communist worlds to live at peace. Though the cold war was a source of constant danger he said the two systems could work together.

This, Prof. Joliot Curie said, was the answer to those who advocated wars of liberation or preventive wars.

The opening ceremony of the Peace Congress took place in the Great Hall of the Vienna-Concert House, decorated with pale blue steamers and the white peace dove designed by Picasso.

The Congress elected a "presidium" of 150 people representing 72 countries.

The Congress Hall contained 2,500 seats each equipped with ear phones for translation of speeches into seven languages including Chinese and, for the first time, Arabic. The words "Peoples Congress for Peace" were also written up in the seven languages.

U. S. NOTE DELIVERED TO WRONG PLACE

Russia Returns The Same

LONDON, December 13 (PTI-Reuter): A United States note to Russia asking for the return of an American C-47 transport plane shot down by Soviet fighters over Hungary in November 1951, has been returned to the American Embassy Moscow radio said last night.

In an accompanying letter, Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister said, the American note was "wrongly addressed" as it concerned a plane shot down over Hungarian territory and confiscated by the Hungarian authorities on orders from a Hungarian military tribunal.

Moscow radio said the plane had "violated the Hungarian air space and penetrated into a zone which under the peace treaty with Hungary was guarded by the Soviet airforce."

50,000 Russian Troops In Austria

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Harold Caccia, British High Commissioner in Austria, alleged in yesterday's meeting of the Allied Council here that Russia kept an army of 50,000 men equipped with tanks and jet planes in the field in Austria.

U.N. Expert Mission To Study Community Projects

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI).

A THREE-MAN U. N. Expert Mission, which is on a tour of South-East Asia and Oceania, has arrived here to study the experience of Community Development work in areas where it has been undertaken and to examine the possibilities of their extension in other areas.

Their study tour is in pursuance of a recommendation made by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the use of Community Welfare centres as effective instruments to promote economic and social progress throughout the world.

The mission is composed of Prof. Horace Belshaw, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Victoria University, Wellington(New Zealand, and Economic Adviser to the Government of New Zealand (leader), Dr. John B. Grant, Associate Director, Rockfeller Foundation, New York, and an Ex-Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, and Mr. H. C. Chang, Community Organisation and Development unit of the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, New York.

The Mission expects to spend about six weeks in India and will then undertake similar studies in other parts of South-East Asia, including Ceylon, Thailand and the Philippines.

In India, the Mission had meetings with the Planning Commission, Officials of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Education, Health, and Commerce and Industry and of the Community Projects Administration. The Mission visited the UNESCO Training Centre on adult education at the Janata College Delhi, the Bawana Project, Delhi, Faridabad Co-operative Community Project, Nilokheri Project, Ford Foundation Project at Bhadson (PEPSU), Argarh and Langrian Villages in the Dhuri Community Project area and the garden colony village near Bhadson. The Mission also saw co-operative farming work in Jaipur village near Delhi organised by the Indian Co-operative Union Ltd.

New Swiss Coaches On Western Railway

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE distinction of the first use of the new "Schlieren" Swiss coaches, fifty of which have been allotted to the Western Railway specially for long-distance rail travel has fallen to the Frontier Mail, one of the fastest train services in India.

The coaches were on display at the Bombay Central Railway Station this morning and were shown to members of the press and public. The President of the Passengers' Traffic Relief Association and the Vice-President were also present to inspect the coaches.

Out of the total consignment, the Western Railway has already received thirty coaches. The first rake, composed mainly of these coaches, was placed on the Frontier Mail service between Bombay and Amritsar. A second rake will go into service within the next three weeks.

A characteristic feature of the Swiss coaches, which were specially designed for the Indian Railways is their greater measure of strength combined with lightness in weight as compared with coaches of conventional design hitherto in use.

The interior furnishing and decor are executed on novel lines. The third class compartments are provided with battened seats with commodious luggage racks. The lavatories are roomy and hygienic and well illuminated.

The coaches are the largest ever used on the main lines of Indian Railways.

MIGHTIER THAN WAR WEAPONS

Tomlinson's All-World Peace Plan

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13 (PTI). Bishop Homer a Tomlinson, General Overseer, Church of God, New York, who is now on a 30,000-mile world flight for peace on earth, said here today that on his reaching Korea during Christmas, he would announce a plan for ending the Korean War.

The 60-year-old Bishop Tomlinson, who was one of the twelve candidates for the last American Presidential elections, said: "I will plan as boldly for peace as men plan for war."

Based on the principles of the Bible, his plan envisaged a proposal to Canada to invite one crore people from Europe to migrate there, the United States to invite six crores and South America two crores and Australia one crore people, all from other countries of Europe. He also wished East African colonies to be united and create a new nation and invite the crore people from overcrowded areas in India to migrate there and build a new nation just as the United States was a new nation of Europe. He also proposed that five crores people from overcrowded Japan be invited to migrate to Manchuria and Siberia where there was plenty of room.

Bishop Tomlinson hoped that he would be able to persuade nations to drop their war budgets and prepare this weapon of peace based on his plan that would be "mightier than any weapon so far used in war."

The bishop will leave for Bangkok by KLM on his way to Korea.

NATURAL CALAMITIES FUND OF 30 CRORES

BANGALORE, Dec. 13 (PTI): The Government of India is likely to constitute a Rs. 30-crore famine and other natural calamities fund for affording relief in times of emergencies, Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore indicated here this morning.

He told pressmen that the Ramurthy Committee which visited the famine-affected and distress areas of Mysore and Madras had submitted its recommendations to the Central Government. It was possible that Mysore might get some relief from the fund, he added.

MR. M. H. BANKS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. H. Banks, General Manager for India Division Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, left New Delhi by air today en route to New York on leave preparatory to retirement, it is learnt here today.

AUTONOMY FOR UNIVERSITIES

Mookerjee's Plea

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (PTI): Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, delivering the convocation address of the Delhi University here today, said that the need for maintaining the autonomy of the Universities must be emphasised by all well-wishers of the country.

"No external authority set up by Government," Dr. Mookerjee said "can ever hope to secure co-ordination of work or enforce a common standard among all Universities in India. It will thus become a super University by itself, developing an extremely complex machinery, deadening the soul of all Universities in India and making them rigid and stagnant. If such an authority is to enjoy executive powers, it will lead to a regimentation of University education which even totalitarian countries and autocratic regimes dared not experiment in."

Horse Runs Amuck

JAMMU, Dec. 13 (PTI): Women screamed and motorists hastily jumped out of their cars and sought refuge in by-lanes as a horse ran amuck yesterday in Jammu's main bazar.

The horse flashed through the bazar neighing, kicking and biting whoever came in its way. Shutters were run up in all shops in the area

The horse was finally caught by a police official who wounded it with a revolver shot.

The boarding party carried sten guns and some automatic pistols when "Rosita" was approaching Foochow bar in international waters at the time of the attack, he said.

TOP PRIORITY FOR EDUCATION

(Continued From Page 9)

(including university research institutions) - professional colleges from 24 to 44, secondary schools from 1,181 to 1,282, primary schools from 18,992 to 28,780 and special schools from 3,475 to 10,632. So far as primary education was concerned, the number of pupils increased from 16,65,042 to 33,11,644.

The progress of compulsory primary education in the State is patterned by the available statistics during the years 1947-48 and 1951-52. The number of schools increased from about 21,000 to 28,000. The number of pupils increased from about 21 lakhs to about 35 lakhs. The number of trained teachers increased from about 25,000 to 46,000 and that of untrained teachers from 31,000 to 43,000. The average daily attendance increased from 15 lakhs to about 25 lakhs. The expenditure increased from about Rs. 354 lakhs to about Rs. 694 lakhs plus about Rs. 86,000 from the Central Government funds. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 553 lakhs to Rs. 1,051 lakhs.

STATE ACTION

While the State Government is carrying on and encouraging a drive against illiteracy among adults with the spread of social education, it realizes that the strategic control of mass illiteracy could be achieved with successful implementation of its ambitious and certainly difficult programme of free and compulsory education. Some of the areas in the merged States are backward while Baroda has been the one State where compulsory education had existed. These areas are being brought in line with the rest of the State.

talking of BOOKS

INDIA ALWAYS FASCINATED HIM

Reminiscences Of Santayana

"A MAN cannot sit above the clouds and have no prejudices. That would be to have no heart, and therefore no understanding...."

These words, written by the late George Santayana in February 195. for the preface of his last book, "Dominations and Power," were meant, of course, to be both autobiographical as well as universal in import. However, if they are descriptive of Santayana himself, they are so much more by negation than by exemplification. For, to the very day of his death on September 26, this philosopher maintained an extraordinary aloofness to the tensions of our society and to the clamours of our age, writes Paul Artnur Schilpp in "Saturday Review."

He did, as a matter of fact, "sit through" the Mussolini regime of Fascist Italy. He sat through the Nazi invasion of Italy and later through that of America's armed forces. He sat through the enforced American regime of Italy which followed immediately upon the collapse and defeat of the Fascist-Nazi armies.

Moreover, both late in 1950—long after Italy had regained most of her political (if not her economic) independence—and again in June 1951 I still found him sitting largely "above the clouds" of the mundane events which upset so much of the lives of most other people in the world. Nor was it true then—or, indeed, at any other time during his long, fruitful and literary life—that Santayana had "no prejudices." Although it should be said at once that his prejudices were not those of the so-called "man in the street" or those of the average scholar or even philosopher.

Perhaps it would be truer to say that they were the prejudices of the intellectual aristocrat whose life is, on the whole, lived so much above the noise of ordinary mundane affairs that he just cannot imagine that these mundane affairs are of any real—certainly not of any lasting—significance.

Yet, it would be difficult to maintain that he had "no heart." His enjoyment on receiving old friends was always so obvious that he must have had a heart. And surely no one could—seriously—have accused him of "no understanding." Although here again it is to be confessed that his understanding had a penetration and depth which certainly did not make him the mouthpiece of the "average man." The simple fact of the case is that, ever since he concluded his early series on "The Life of Reason", Santayana wrote a language which really was understandable only to the initiate, a fact to which even his one novel, "The Last Puritan," bears unmistakable witness.

Reminiscences

However, I have no intention here to pass judgment either upon Santayana as a literary figure or as a philosopher or as a man or as a citizen: we are still far too close to him to do him justice in any of these regards. For the present I shall be satisfied with relating some reminiscences of recent personal contacts with him.

My last three visits with Santayana, in his Irish Convent "Little Company of Mary Hospital home on the Via di Santo Stefano Rotundo VI in Rome, where he spent the last ten years of his life, occurred on December 16 and 17, 1950, and on June 24, 1951.

Even on the first of these three visits it was obvious how much Santayana had aged since I had seen him last in September of 1948.

He himself was well aware of this fact, for, no sooner had he greeted me at the door and reclined on his chaise longue, than he said: "You will have to sit near me: I am growing deaf as well as blind." The twinkle in his eye, with which he said it, intimated that his words were to be taken with some grains of salt.

He was far from deaf, for we carried on several hours of conversation without any apparent difficulty and without either of us raising his voice unnaturally. And he was far from blind; the best evidence of this lay in the fact that he was even then engaged in reading the page-proofs of his "Dominations and Powers"; true enough, to aid him in this tedious task, Santayana had summoned his old friend of long standing, Daniel M. Cory, a colleague who for many years past has never failed to come to the master's aid whenever needed. But this did not mean that Santayana himself merely corrected the errors discovered in the proofs by Mr. Cory. Rather, Santayana insisted upon reading all the proofs himself, but required the more accurate and painstaking proofing by Mr. Cory to make sure that typographical errors might not be allowed to slip through.

Santayana in his Roman-Irish convent

His Last Book

With proofsheets of the last chapters of "Dominations and Powers" lying on a near-by table, it was only natural that our conversation should turn to this, Santayana's last book. As, indeed, Santayana relates in the book itself, he reminded me of the fact that he had been engaged on the writing of this particular book over a period of nearly forty years, having begun to put down thoughts on the general subjects of "liberty", "society", and "government" as early as the years preceding World War I. At the same time, he claimed that, for the past few years, he had been quite carefully revising all of the material which finally had gone into the book; so that the book as he was now proof-reading it, actually contained his present and therefore most mature reflections on those subjects.

"Dominations and Powers," he felt sure, would be his "last" book. His first literary effort, he recalled a small volume of poems, had netted him $1.87. The publisher of it had had to close shop—whether this was a matter of cause and effect, Santayana did not reveal.

Our conversation shifted to personal matters. Santayana volunteered the information that, whereas in years past he used to walk down the cobblestone hill from the convent hospital fairly regularly, he now seldom even so much as left his room. His meals were brought to him in his room. When he first had arrived in the hospital, he related with real glee in eye and voice, he had tried for a day or two to take his meals in the dining-room of the hospital: but he had found the atmosphere much too gloomy—"too many old people....too funereal"—so that he had started at once to have his meals in his rooms.

Communism

With a sudden change of topic Santayana turned to my wife with the question: "How do you find Rome?" When she replied that we were rather startled by the chalk-inscriptions on all of Rome's bridges bearing such legends as "Down with Truman," "We want peace," and notices of Communist rallies, Santayana replied: "I suppose you are wondering whether the world is going Communist." "Russia," he began, "is trying its best to distract the United States in the Far East. As a consequence of this fact America is pouring its money out there, while the Communists are, in the meantime, preparing to strike in Europe. Italy itself is in a very bad position. It cannot rally quickly enough in terms of its internal economy to wage a sufficiently successful fight against the continuous Communist propaganda. Nor could it muster enough military strength to be able successfully to meet an armed attack from the outside. Nevertheless, if the Communists were to take over this country, including this hospital—a religious institution on sacred ground—I would not be afraid.

After all, I am an old man now; in fact, I am now eighty-seven (the day of our visit marked in fact, his eighty-seventh birthday). I cannot travel alone. I should say to them: Give me a painless death and I shall be happy."

That reply, however, did not satisfy us. Madelon rejoined: "But what if you were a young man again and faced with the present world situation?" His reply was typically Santayanayan: "If I were forced to live under a Communist regime I would write but not publish. After all, I would not be the first philosopher to publish my best works posthumously," he chuckled. (As a matter of fact, he had confided to me during an earlier visit that he would probably permit the posthumous publication of a collection of "Poems" as well as of some "Hellenistic Plays," both for the most part written in the late nineteenth century. But I doubt that he had these in mind when he referred in the above sentence to his "best works.") Without further questioning Santayana went on to say that he tried fairly carefully to keep abreast of world news and found the "Osservatore Romano" by all odds the most reliable newspaper in Rome, "much more reliable, in fact, than most American newspapers."

Atom Bomb

When we next told him that some Americans were now advocating the use of the A-bomb to end the Korean War, we got a reply such as one could only get from Santayana. "I am no moralist," he insisted. "I do not judge. I think a nation has a right to anything it may think necessary."

When we replied that A-bombs, after all, kill innocent women and children as well as hit direct military targets, and that, therefore, the use of this weapon might imply some added moral responsibility on the part of the user, Santayana came back with: "Yes, I have read John Hersey's 'Hiroshima'. Hiroshima and Nrgasaki were disasters, no doubt. But so is the eruption of Mt. Vesuivius a disaster."

At about this point a bustling Sister came in, fixed his pillows, and remarked that "Dr. Santayana has an astounding memory for history." This drew another shaft from the old philosopher. "Oh yes", he remarked, "I remember very well what happened 800 years ago; it's what occurred an hour ago that I forget."

Then, as the Sister had left the room, he continued: "The Sisters are very good to me. The trouble is they insist on praying for me. I tell them it is no use their praying that I shall go to heaven. At the same time, they obviously can't pray for me to go to hell. So I tell them, 'Pray for me to go to Limbo'."

As it was getting to be supper time, we started to leave, expressing the hope that, on our return from India next summer, we hoped to see him again on our way through Rome. "If I am alive", he replied and smiled.

As a matter of fact, he was alive when, on June 24, 1951, I again wended my way up the cobblestone hill. But he had been severely ill, and, at the time I came to see him, his physician had forbidden him to see any visitors. Although even in far-away India I had, of course, learned of his illness, I still could not imagine my being in Rome without paying my respects to Santayana. As I asked at the information desk to see him, I was immediately rebuffed with a categorical: "Dr. Santayana can see no visitors." So I pulled out a card and asked the Sister kindly to give at least my card to Santayana, so he would know that I had been here and inquired into his health. The Sister finally said, "Wait a moment," and disappeared. In less than two minutes she was back, saying: "You may go back to Professor Santayana's room; just knock on the door and walk in."

Santayana received me with his customary cordiality, although, for the first time, he did not come to the door to receive me. At the same time, he was not in bed, but sitting—dressed in the same dressing-gown which he had worn on the occasion of all my visits during the past five years—in his chaise longue. He did appear to be a bit more haggard and thin than he had been in December; but otherwise he seemed to be none the worse for his long siege of severe illness. In fact, intellectually and spiritually he appeared indestructible even now.

With his customary vigor he wanted to know all about India and our experiences there. India, he confided, had always fascinated him, for—as he had stated in the Preface to his "Realm of Spirit"—"the Indians and the mystics are inspired people."

Some time before, when the second edition of "The Philosophy of George Santayana" was being prepared for publication, I had asked Santayana to add a few pages either to his "General Confession" or to his "Apologia" After having considered the request for a brief moment, he refused, saying that "there really is noth-

(Continued on page 24 col. 2)

The Phoenix

By Peter J. Henniker Heaton

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor". Boston)

THE phoenix, as a flight of the imagination,
defies classification;
it belongs neither to genus nor to species.
It is itself.
Building its nest from the twigs of spice-trees.
it is never seen in the cross-trees
of ships, like the albatross,
or in the caves of a house.

It is unashamedly pleased
that it has outlived the Dodo and the Roc,
also the Greek Auk.
Its plumage is gold and ruddy;
it maintains a steady
insouciance towards air-liners and helicopters.
It does not talk.

It comes from Arabia, India, or maybe Ethiopia,
anyway from the East.
It is, to say the least,
a puzzle to ornithologists and bird-watchers,
who prefer
to declare
there is no such bird.
Its call, though seldom heard,
is, according to classical authorities sweet,
It has never been observed to eat.

Hecataeus, Herodotus, and Pliny disagree
as does Tacitus,
on this and that point.
But Isaac Tzetzes, writing in the Middle Ages,
disposes of all these sages
with his own definitive account.

The phoenix has no mate,
not preferring the single state, but being unique.
Medieval, Roman, and Greek
Commentators in this concur
with poet and lexicographer
that the phoenix is a he;
there is no she.

Yet, odd bird out, it still inspires
and proves the futility of fires
to keep a good bird down
It sits to the last unmoved upon its nest
and then with zest,
darting from the ashes
at first in short rushes,
it is soon seen to rise
and roar in clear skies.

Paean

BY CARLETON DREWRY

**PRAISE be to life that I was born,
Thanks to this thicket and its thorn,
This wilderness where I was bred
These thistles whereby I am bled
And so made fellow. Thanks again
For all this keenness miscalled pain,
And all the old menace can contrive
To whet me, keep me man alive
Thanks for the threat of dying praise
To the nervous danger of my days.
Thanks for this little role made mine
That locks me into life's design
For that poor part within the plan
I played as child, enact as man
Praise be to life for mortal hurt
Blessed be the death-disolving dirt.
And if in anger I protest
Such treatment of a transient guest,
Break in rebellion and comment
To maledict beneficence,
Still let life's benefaction be
Upon this malefactor, me.**

—SATURDAY REVIEW.

Soho School Lifts Babel's Curse

TEACHING LONDON'S POLYGLOT CHILDREN

By DONALD MACROW

WITH masterly understatement, it is officially recognised by the education authorities of London that All Souls' School, in Soho, has "language difficulties".

Of the 440 children on the school roll, some 160 are of overseas parentage and the staff have become accustomed to coping with pupils—and their mothers—whose English vocabularies start off little more than a charming and nervous smile.

The nervousness is quick to disappear as half the other children turn out to be eager interpreters, and consciousness of race, colour or nationality virtually does not exist. The smile itself stays on as one of the school's more noticeable characteristics

MINIATURE U. N.

The majority of the overseas children are Greek-speaking British citizens from Cyprus. From the rest it would be possible to form a complete UNO conference with China and Spain thrown in—and a spirit of mutual confidence and understanding already well in hand.

Soho, the small-restaurant area of London's West End, prides itself on producing the food that "mother" made where-ever "mother" may have come from; and it is for the children of its polyglot restaurant community—the proprietors, the chefs and the waiters—that All souls' does its daily job of work. The majority of the smaller cafes are socalled "Greek" owned, which usually means that they are run by Cypriots who have developed something of a genius for that line of business.

ALL-ROUND TRAINING

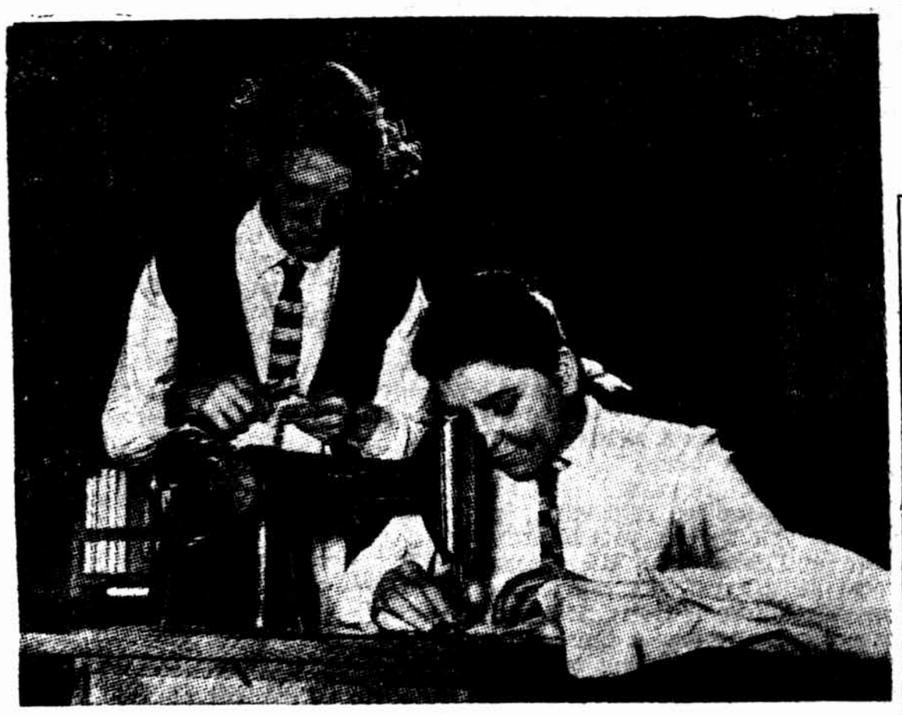
Boys and girls enter the school at anything up to the minimum school-leaving age of 15 years and facility in the English language comes, in most cases, easily and quickly Nor does the English learned necessarily become a parrot-like adoption of the local cause of the full use made of the BBC's schools' broadcasts and because the teachers at All Souls' are themselves drawn from all over the United Kingdom. There is much of the modern emphasis on craft training, less from the vocational point of view than with the object of widening interests and working towards general handiness.

After the first two or three years at the school, language difficulties have virtually disappeared, as in shown by the number of free places to Grammar Schools won in competitive examinations by children from overseas.

AT THE SCHOOL MID-DAY MEAL

Many of the children take their mid-day meal at school, parents, who can afford, are charged actual cost of food. Left to right: Ayshe Seyfe (Turkish child from Cyprus); Andreas Kafa and Aristos Ioannides (also from Cyprus).

IN THE SEWING CLASS



Left, Sheila Moore (14) who is English with Panaucota Savna (15) from Cyprus.

An English and a Cypriot child at a singing class.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Are you a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Then try and enrol others in the organisation. If you are not, better join it immediately.

Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of this premier All-India Children's Association from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You may sent to Dada also any of your contributions which will be gladly published if found suitable. Dada will, indeed, be happy to hear from you whenever you can write to him.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Polio, Diet And Home Care

Diet fads cannot prevent polio, according to Dr. T. F. McNair Scott of Children's Hospital, Philadelphia. He finds in animal experiments that special diets had no effect on reducing the incidence of the disease.

Dr. Philip M. Stimson, Cornell University pediatrician, believes that many polio patients might be better taken care of at home instead of at the hospital.

In home care, the patient is saved the fatigue and excitement of a hospital trip and "excessive handling."

This is important, Dr. Stimson points out, because fatigue and exhaustion at the onset of the disease seem to make the case more severe.

The rest of the family is not endangered by contagion. By the time polio is found in the patient, the family has already been exposed to infection. There is little or no danger of further infection.

DANGER AHEAD

It's only a conjecture, but Dr. Lowell A. Erf says in 'Medical Practitioner' he believes that if all men lived to be 150 years of age, everyone would die of cancer. It is just a matter of time before the body is affected by the tremendous amount of radiation it is constantly being exposed to, he says.

Sleeping Pills And Addiction

It has been believed in the past that sedative drugs, such as barbiturates, did not produce true addiction. But Dr. Walter Modell contends in the 'New York State Journal of Medicine' there is enough information now to show this hypothesis to be untrue.

By any definition, Dr. Modell says, the barbiturates are addicting. Those who stop them after prolonged use suffer withdrawal symptoms: yawning, nausea, restlessness, irritability, and even convulsions. Some studies indicate there are more addicts to barbiturates than to morphine, he says.

Many physicians, aware only of the sedative actions of barbiturates, cannot appreciate that the drugs also may produce a marked stimulation much desired by the addict, Dr. Modell points out. IN MANY WAYS, BARBITURATES ACT LIKE ALCOHOL.

How Yellow Are My Sands?

(Continued from page 2 col. 1)

ing academically: the point is of some importance to me. For many years I have been accustomed, wherever I was living, to get up early, now and then, put on shorts, and do a little practice running through the streets—and the effect upon the natives has always been prodigious. The new-boy loses minutes on his round trying to believe his eyes; the milk bottles rattle dangerously in the clutch of the flabbergasted milkman; and even the majestic tread of the postman falters a little, as I come into sight. And all the dogs instantly decide I am a fugitive whom it is their duty to arrest.

It is embarrassing to say the least, and it has generally somewhat from the fun. But now all is well—I can step out upon these yellow sands in my shorts,

"Foot it featly here and there",

and neither dogs nor men will give me a second glance.

MANIPURI EXPONENT

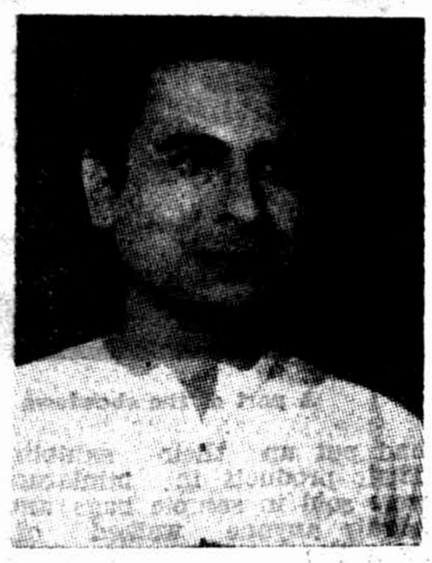
Guru Bipin Sinha's Plan To Revive Glory Of Dance

BHARAT Natyam and Kathakali have been regenerated by the efforts of Rukmini Devi and Poet Vallathol. They have attained their former dignified status and to-day hundreds of students are taking advantage of receiving scientific training at 'Kalakshetra' and 'Kalamandalam'. Unfortunately, such training is denied to serious students of Manipuri dancing due to absence of any centralised teaching centre. Shri Bipin Sinha has laid the foundations of such an institution, and in this great effort, he expects help from the State and Central Governments. More than that, he maintains that art can only flourish when people come to believe in the elevating nature of art.

By BHASKAR

MAN in his development through ages has endeavoured in various ways to express himself, his ideas and emotions, his hopes and despair, his dreams and experiences. To the primitive man, overwhelmed by the awe-inspiring majesty of creation, the inevitable supremacy of death the fear of the destructive powers of the elements, the spontaneous movements of the body and limbs and facial expressions with gestures gave a natural vent to his emotions. Expression through dancing, therefore, preceded expression through speech.

As he developed, he codified speech into language and systematised and symbolised those spontaneous movements and gestures into a communicable form of dancing which gradually developed into a scientific form. Dancing became an important activity of human life and as a medium of expression, formed an integral part of the social and religious life of man, providing one of the various paths leading towards higher spiritual existence and communion with God. Manipuri dancing is a similar scientific form of dancing which has become a dominating and an essential activity in the lives of the people of Manipur. As is the case with all other forms of Indian dancing, it is a devotional art pulsating with religious sentiments. There is no ocasion, social or religious, in the lives of Manipuris which passs on without a befitting dance performance. Shri Bipin Sinha, who has a passion and a craving to revive this moribund art of Manipur, will thus go on talking for hours about Manipur and its people.



Shri Bipin Sinha, a front rank exponent of Manipuri Dance

TRADITIONAL ART

Shri Bipin Sinha hails from a reputed family of traditional dancers of Silchar on the borders of Manipur. He took to dancing at an early age of seven under the guidance of his first guru Shri Padmalochan Sinha. For 15 years, he took specialised training, in various forms of Manipuri dancing under wellknown gurus like Shri Bihari Sinha, Shri Damodar Sinha, Shri Amboi Sinha, Shri Senarik Rajkumar Sinha and his own uncle Shri Giridhar Sinha In 1936 he proceeded to Calcutta and thereafter was chosen by Madame Menka and joined her troupe. In 1943, he came to Bombay and joined Shri Munshi's Kalakendra. In Bombay his talents were quickly recognised and he made important contribution to the All-India Dance Festival in 1945. Here he uccesfully directed many dance dramas like 'Bhagvan Buddha'. 'Narsi Mehta', 'Amrapali', 'Miraoai', 'Jai Somnath', 'Kaliya Mardan', and 'Usha'. Even though he left Manipur years back, he has kept live contacts with Manipuri dancing by periodical visits to Manipur when he makes it a point to live with different gurus who are scattered over various villages of Manipur and learn from them their specialised forms and techniques.

FAST LOSING GROUND

These frequent visits to the villages in the four districts of Kachar, Sylhet Tripura and Manipur, opened for him the vast treasures of the music and dance of Manipur. These glimpses made him realize the necessity of eviving and preserving the art of Manipur inherited by the gurus from generation to generation which, today under the influence of modern education, is fast disintegrating. Thus was enkindled in him the desire to create an institution which would bring together all the gurus under one roof. His dreams have come true today, and he has already established a nucleus of such an institution known as "Manipuri Sanskrit Samshad" in Silchar. Here, it will be possible to receive instructions in the forms and techniques of Manipuri dancing and music. Students from and outside Manipur will have the opportunity to receive specialised training from different masters, which under ordinary circumstances, is not possible. Through comparative study and research this decaying art will be salvaged, preserved and presented in its true scientific form; To this end, Shri Bipin Sinha is striving and expects that with the encouragement of art loving people and with the help of the Government, he will be successful in putting this institution on a firm footing.

His knowledge and understanding of all the four classical styles of Indian dancing has made him a confirmed believer in the strict adherence, to the original scientific form. Having taken training in all the four styles he is acquainted with all of them, and understands and appreciates the sublities and limitations of each style. **His deep insight into all the four styles has strengthened his opinion that it is not possible to master all the four styles in as much as the human body is incapable of accommodating and adjusting itself to the distinctive movements of each style and at the same time bringing out the essence of each of them without jeopardising their sanctity.** Seeing the necessity of concentration on one particular style, he has been running a Manipuri dance school known as 'Manipuri Nartanalay' entirely devoted to imparting instructions in Manipuri dancing.

GIRL DANCERS

'Manipuri Nartanalaya' lays emphasis on the Manipuri dancing. Shri Bipin Sinha has devised a systematised course extending over five years which includes besides training in the movements and technique of Manipuri Dancing, a regular study of the theoretical aspects of Indian Dancing. He is bitter and critical about the way in which girls generally in Bombay take to dancing. During his experience of ten years of teaching he has observed that most of the girls have taken to dancing out of fashion and blind imitation without any serious desire to learn the real technique. However, he is all praise when you ask him about Nayana and Ranjan two of his most devoted and talented pupils who are accomplished masters of Lasya style and who are now helping him in conducting 'Manipuri Nartanalaya'. It is his belief that basically all the four classical styles of Indian dancing have been derived and receive inspiration from 'Bharat Natyashastra': Each school has laid emphasis on one particular aspect of dancing as described in 'Bharat Natyashastra'. Bharat Natyam with its emphasis on Tandev and lasya style and sculpturous poses, Kathakali on Abhinaya (nand gestures and facial expressions) Kathak Tal and Laya and Manipuri on (Angikabhinaya) expression through body-movements, form the totality of Indian dance. However, there is general ignorance about Manipuri style it is little known that both Lasya and Tandev techniques are istinctly embodied in Manipuri

NOT A FOLK DANCE

Apart from conducting 'Manipuri Nartanalaya' his entire energies are to-day devoted to studies and research in Manipuri Dancing. A misconception to-day exists even amongst those who claim to have made an authentic study of Indian Dancing, that Manipuri is a folk dance and not a scientific one derived from 'Bharat Natyashastra.' There is little literature available on the subject and what little has been written has added to the myth of calling it a folk dance or Naga dance. Though demonstrations and talks, newspaper articles and pamphlets, publications and authentic books, the desires to remove misconception. With this in view, he is contemplating to give shortly a series of demonstrations in the city to enlighten the public on real technique of Manipuri dancing in all its true aspects.

Bharatnatya Shastra Still Inspires Art

U.S. HELPS KEEP AFRICANS IN SUBJECTION

Loans With Strings To Imperialism

"I believe that we should make available to peaceloving people the benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life... The old imperialism, exploitation for foreign profit, has no place in our plans."

This was President Truman's Point Four; in these words he held out to the backward areas of the world the hope of receiving generous and intelligent aid from the United States. Congress, however has voted very small sums for the specific purposes of Point Four, though large sums are being spent through the Mutual Security Administration and other agencies to promote certain kinds of industry in colonial territories. Such spending is being presented to the world as a contribution to the development of backward areas; in reality it is merely imperialism in a new form, writes Basil Davidson in 'The Nation.'

Clear evidence of this is furnished by current activities in the Belgian Congo and British Central Africa. If any areas need the benefit of Point Four, these do. And as it happens they are also the greatest source of uranium in the Western world and a principal source of copper, chrome, cobalt, and other scarce minerals. Naturally, therefore, the United States feels intense interest in the region The question is whether this interest is in any way related to the true development of these territories, whether it will raise the cultural and material level of the indigenous peoples as a whole.

'TANKS'

Consider the case of Tanganyika Concessions, the biggest financial holding corporation in tropical Africa. "Tanks," as the London Stock Exchange lists it, possesses a large minority interest—large enough to be in practice a controlling interest—in a Belgian company called the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga. This company operates the uranium mines of the Belgian Congo, from which the United States draws currently about 90 per cent of the uranium it uses. "Tanks" also owns 90 per cent of the stock of the Benguela Railway, which connects the uranium mines with the West African coast at Lobito Bay. Apart from these holdings, which alone would give it a quite inordinate importance, the corporation has a controlling interest in other mining companies, such as Kentan Gold Areas (Kenya) and Uruwira Minerals (Tanganyika). To complete the picture, it should be added that "Tanks" is closely connected, by capital ownership and interlocking directorates, with the British South Africa Company, which owns the mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia and in part of Nyasaland, and with the Anglo American Corporation, which mines gold in South Africa and copper in Northern Rhodesia. In short, "Tanks" is engaged in the long-established and reputable task of exploiting British colonies.

Its directors may argue that they are acting in the best interests of the native inhabitants, but they would never dream of denying that they are imperialists.

A PARTNER

Lately "Tanks" has acquired a new partner. How this came about is a mystery, although the posthumously published memoirs of Senator Vandenberg throw some light on the subject. One or two facts are clear. "Tanks" has issued 3,831,412 ordinary shares. In April, 1950, the British Government sold 1,677,561 of these shares, which it then owned, to an Anglo-Belgian group. This, it may be noted, was a strange transaction, for it amounted to the British Government surrendering what was practically a controlling interest in an extremely important corporation. Then, in November of the same year, it was announced that 600,000 of these shares had been resold to an American group headed by Ladenburg Halmann headed by Ladenburg Lazard Freres of New York, in association with the International Basic Economy Corporation and David Rockefeller—that is, to the Rockefeller interests. What lay behind this deal?

Senator Vandenberg's explanation is the only one available: according to his memoirs, one of the conditions of aid to Britain in 1948, duly accepted by the British, was that the United States be given a bigger share in uranium development in the Congo.

TO THIS EXTENT, AT LEAST, THE UNITED STATES HAS JOINED THE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES OF IMPERIALISM.

In fact, the United States is now officially in business in Africa. Early this year the M. S. A. lent dol. 1,640,000 to Uruwira Minerals, which will repay the loan with lead and copper. At the same time it advanced dol. 100,000 to promote asbestos mining in Southern Rhodesia, this to be repaid with asbestos "of satisfactory grade." Last summer E. C. A. loans totaling about dol. 24,000,000 for the improvement of railways in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and for the promotion of copper and cobalt mining in Northern Rhodesia were announced by W. L. Batt, head of the London mission.

As usual, these loans are to be repaid, "to the fullest extent possible," in such strategic raw materials as copper, cobalt, tungsten, and chrome.

Other loans, often in the form of indispensable equipment, have been and are being negotiated.

In the United States this **is likely to be called "technical aid" for the development of backward areas. It deserves this label only** in so far as all foreign investments must in the end contribute to economic development. If technical aid is understood as a direct contribution to the advancement of backward peoples, the label is completely false. The loans have no other purpose than to facilitate the extraction of raw materials for foreign profit. Urging "economic statesmanship," the President's Foreign Materials Policy Commission says:

> Companies cannot treat foreign concessions as reserves to be brought into production only when it suits the narrow objective of maximizing profits for the company..... A concession country has a right to the efficient development of its resources at a rate commensurate with its national interests as well as with the reasonable interests of concessionaires.

M. S. A. AND OTHER LOANS CAN BE REGARDED AS "ECONOMIC STATESMANSHIP" only if the well-being of the territories receiving them is considered synonymous with the interests of their European exploiters

That seems to be the view of the United States. It is no secret that the United States Government approves the British Government's current proposals for the federation of the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia and the two protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. These proposals are vehemently opposed by African opinion in the three territories because they would mean bringing the two protectorates, containing nearly four million Africans, under a government which practices the worst kind of racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia.

The white settlers, numerically outnumbered forty to one, want federation so as to be able to block the rise of "Gold Coastism" in Central Africa—that is, keep the Africans in political and economic subjection.

"Obviously it is of advantage

(Continued on page 22 col. 5)

AUSTRALIA ENCOURAGES MAN ON THE LAND

Melbourne SHOW Highlights

BY KAMAL JOSHI

AUSTRALIA like India is a great primary producer of foodstuffs and raw materials and much attention is given to the encouragement of the man on the land. One of the most significant features of Australian primary production is the opportunity given to the producers and other bodies directly concerned to display their products in Agricultural and pastoral shows held in all capital cities, towns and townships throughout the Commonwealth.

Each state in turn holds its own shows in its capital city, the date of fixture depending on a number of factors, which include climatic conditions and suitable periods when producers and manufacturers can allocate their time for the show.

VISITORS FLOCK

Great interest is shown by people who are given every opportunity to visit shows with the co-operation of the Government and various departments. For instance special trains, trams and buses are run direct to the showgrounds to cater for the multitudes of cityfolk and country visitors. A special holiday is gazetted to give every Australian an opportunity to visit the show.

Those in the metropolitan area and centres close to the city visit their show in the capital, but also country people come to the city for this occasion. This is important, because it means once every year the country and city communities mingle together both for business and social purposes.

Also those in the country parts who cannot travel to the capital city every year visit their own local shows. School children by thousands attend during holidays, a great educational benefit is derived and sideshows and other amusements help to enrich the childs dreamday. Australian children like all children love seeing animals, machinery and ring events. These men and women of tomorrow are given an excellent start to appreciate the value of agriculture to their country.

In Melbourne, the show this year was held from 18th to 26th September All these nine days and nights there was something going on at the packed 64 acre showground. Each year the record for entries is broken, and this year's entry of 19,648 in livestock and 40,000 exhibits, was no exception. About 125 judges came from all Australian States, Newzealand and England to judge nineteen different sections. The main attractions were beef cattle, dairy cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, poultry, horses, birds, farm produce, wines, fruits, homecrafts, dogs, sheep dog trials, wood chopping and sheaf tossing, trotting and rodeo events.

CHAMPIONSHIP LEVEL

A great incentive is provided for the stock breeders, especially the stud farmers to raise their stock to championship standard. Competition is keen, because owners depend on the prestige gained by the success of their animals as advertisement for sale value. During the show various sales are conducted. These sales give buyers an opportunity to make selective purchases for their own particular farms or stud farms.

It is natural that everyone likes to see animals but there were only livestock entries, the city folk would not give their whole-hearted support, and so interest was further enlivened by the inclusion of ring events which were held in the arena, where there was always something going on, besides the parade of the best livestock. Interesting and amusing events such as military displays, inter-state polo matches, jumping, trotting and similar displays were staged.

ART EXHIBITS

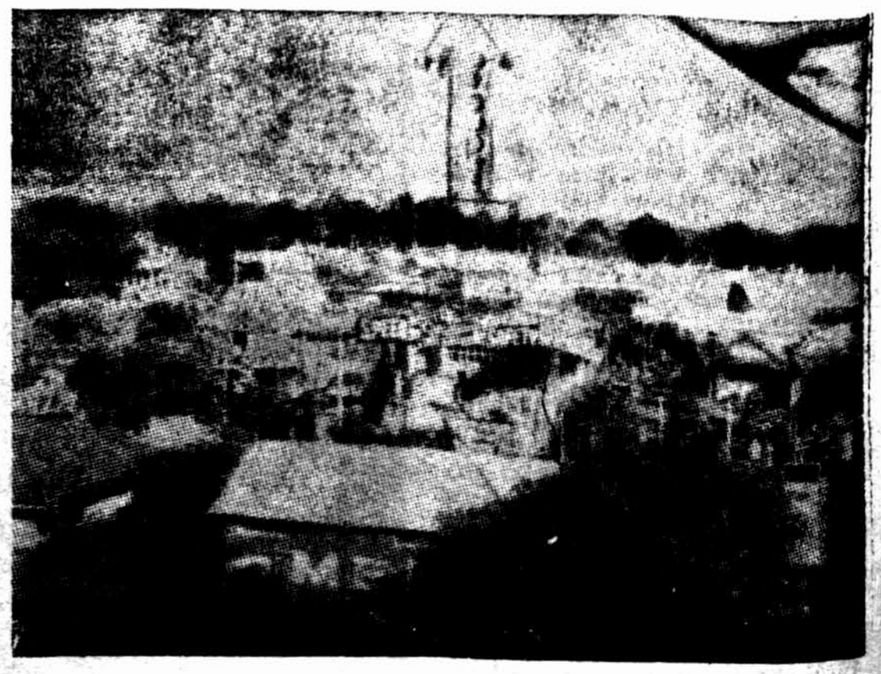
However the secondary industry was not neglected. Considerable part of the showground was devoted to the exhibition of the latest farm machinery. In the manufacturers', industrial and the commerce pavillions, private firms had put up their exhibits. Their products in miniature were sold in sample bags and hardly anyone walked off from the showgrounds without some of them.

But it is considered that the standard of artistic presentation of exhibits is not as high as seen in some good shows in India. Manufacturers do not spend as much time, patience and money in preparation of their stall, but here is a definite competitive spirit and each year the standard of efficiency is improving.

Victoria's premier Mr. MacDonald commenting on the show said, "There is an old folk song that says: 'The farmer is the man'. The song describes his trials and tribulations, his task of feeding the nation, his achievements and his aspirations. It is at the show time that we are reminded of this song and the fact that we are largely dependant for our existence on the man on the land".

GOOD STANDARD

Grand champion Jersey bull, 3 years old. Standard of dairy cattle is particularly high, and judges stated that some of these cattle were well upto the world standard.



A part of the showtown viewed from the Ferris-Wheel.

The Author

Kamal Joshi is a student of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural valuation at Dookie Agricultural College of the Melbourne University. He was one of the Judges of the Sheep Section of cattle exhibits at Melbourne show held recently in Australia.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BECOME AN M.P.

How much does it cost to stand for Parliament? On an average, about £558 if you are a member of the Labour Party. About £117 more if you are a Conservative.

Whichever party you are in, it is very naturally likely to cost more to win than to lose. Conservative M.P.s spent on an average £80 more than their unsuccessful brethren in the political fight; Labour M.P.s £50 more.

And although Liberal candidates as a whole spent a good deal less than those of either of the other two parties, it cost practically as much to get returned as a Liberal M.P. as to do so as a Labour member—although still a good deal less than to sit on the Conservative benches.

—Francis Williams in 'News Chronicle.'

WASHINGTON'S UNIQUE CHILD

C.I.A. TOO MUCH IN THE OPEN

BY JOSEPH C. HARSCH

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

IT was inevitable that the United States would have troubles getting into the big power spy business on a permanent basis.

It was inevitable (a) because spying, to be effective, must be secret, (b) because secrecy requires confidence on the part of legislature, press, and the public in the government agency conducting the spying, and (c) because the American Congress, press, and public are in the habit of distrusting every agency of their Government, particularly when that agency must try to operate out of sight.

Thus the cards were stacked against America's Central Intelligence Agency when it set up shop shortly after the end of World War II as a permanent agency of the American Government. It didn't really have a chance to operate "underground" from the start as do the great secret intelligence agencies of our European allies which have been at the game for centuries and which are traditionally immune from public, press, and legislative attention CIA did its best, but children always have trouble during infancy, particularly with parents unaccustomed to children, and CIA is still an infant and Washington never had a child like this one before

NEED OF CAUTION

Thus we have a series of recent episodes underlining before the public eye the fact that the United States has a young intelligence agency which of course is something which never should be underlined. And the episodes emphasize the peculiar difficulties in the way of such an operation in Washington.

The toe stubbing series began early last summer when CIA relayed a tip to the State Department that Owen Lattimore was allegedly about to fly the country. The State Department acted on the tip, got caught off base, and disclosed CIA as the source of the original information. Moral: CIA should be more discreet about its tipsters and about passing on the results to other agencies of government which haven't yet acquired the habit of regarding CIA as being publicly non-existent.

Item two came when the McCarren committee succeeded in getting an ex-CIA employee to testify in the case of State Department career officer John P. Davies. **The parliaments in London and Paris never would dream of demanding testimony from an agent, current or past of their intelligence services, for to take it is equivalent to exposing the identity of the agent** In this case it also exposed a reasonable suspicion that the agent in question wtsn't too bright

Item three occurred when CIA Director Walter B. Smith was called as a witness in the Benton-McCarthy affair and gave in all sincerity and innocence testimony which had the unintentioned effect of a political bombshell. Moral: directors of intelligence agencies never should be put on a witness stand in a public court case, particularly not in the middle of a tense presidential election campaign when anything anyone of importance says is regarded as legitimate political ammunition by all partisans One might go further and say the identity of directors of intelligence agencies should not be known even to committees of Congress. **In London and Paris, for example, the identity of such persons is known only to a few of the highest persons in government and then in confidence. Such a person never would be called in his official capacity to testify in a public court case.**

RISKY BUSINESS

Item four "blew up" in Germany recently when the West German Government uncovered and disbanded a supposedly secret military formation which was alleged in the German and American press to have been organized and subsidized by the CIA. The allegation has not been denied, or confirmed. Moral: If CIA is going to organize military formations in foreign countries (a common practice in the trade) it should manage the mater so skilfully that its own connection with the matter never should be even suspected. Of course in this case it is possible that some "other" intelligence agency arranged the whole affair in an effort to discredit America in German eyes. Moral: CIA is engaged in a risky and dangerous business which requires the wisdom of Solomon. It won't always succeed.

Partly this record must go down under the heading of normal casualties in the business. But it is not desirable that an intelligence agency should "make the headlines" quite as frequently as this. **A headline is a place where CIA doesn't belong.** Its problem is to figure out new ways and means whereby it can avoid frequent repetition of its undesired prominence. Congress could help if Congress either by unwritten practice or written statute would make CIA immune to congressional attention in any form. Congress also could forbid CIA personnel to appear in open court cases.

In the end presumably a better formula will be worked out. It will take time. It will be particularly hard in the United States.

U. S. HELPS KEEP AFRICANS IN SUBJECTION

(Continued from page 21 col. 5)

and interest to the United States if there is a federated government in Central Africa," remarked a well-informed member of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Council on June 24; "they want better security for the money they put out." In other words, having lent money for imperialist purposes, the United States is finding that it must draw appropriate political conclusions.

In the existing circumstances the policy of cashing in on the imperialism of other nations can have only one result for the United States.

By sheer force of capital it will find itself the main support, not of a new deal for Africa, but of continuing exploitation.

Its policies will not advance the welfare of the people or racial equality. They will bolster the doctrine of "white supremacy" and produce profits based on "cheap African labour."

TRUTH ABOUT AMERICAN WOMEN

(Continued From Page 4, Col 5)

among religious or caste groups against men doctors having women patients, as in India. Yet it is true.

TEACHING — Women are more likely to be primary school staff members than men, but always are a minority on university faculties.

AUTHORSHIP — The outstanding novelists of America include only a single woman. Who are the best novelists? Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, William Faulker, John Hersey, Irwin Shaw, Truman Capote, William Saroyan, and Pearl Buck come to mind readily. Only one is a woman. The names of our best poets and playwrights are those of men: Eugene O'Neill, Tennessee Williams, Maxwell Anderson, Robert Frost, Robert Hillyer, Carl Sandburg — not a woman among them.

THEATRE — Here it must be admitted that women have become the equal if not the superior of men, but only in the legitimate theatre, not the cinema. Helen Hayes, Katharine Hepburn, and Ethel Barrymore are indeed great American actresses. But Hollywood has produced almost none.

Lana Turner, Jeanne Crain, Jane Russell, Kathryn Grayson, and a host of others like them popular in India are merely good-looking women with a lot of sex appeal. They are types only. They do not act, they just pose.

American women, it thus can be seen, not only have achieved limited success in their own country but also they are many years behind the women of numerous other countries in achievement and public service.

India has a woman, heading the Ministry of Public Health. (America does not even have such a cabinet post). Great Britain and Holland are both ruled by women, but the U.S.A. never has had a woman president, vice-president, secretary of state, or even governor of New York, or of another really important state.

WHAT HOUSEWIFE DOES

A second misconception about American women is that they do almost no housework. It is all done, Indian people sometimes believe, by pressing buttons or hiring hosts of servants. Now by comparison with conditions in India it may seem that American women have a number of gadgets at their command.

Some years ago someone invented a machine which drew the dust out of the air and thus kept rooms clean. No doubt India read about it and assumed there is one in every American home. But the gadget was ignored, possibly because it was too expensive.

But it is true that most middle-class U. S. homes have a vacuum cleaner, a toaster, and a 'frig.' But many farm homes do not, nor do those in the slums. The expensive food mixers, the air conditioners, deep freezes, ironers, and other ritzy gadgets are not so common as supposed. Nor, to destroy another illusion, are these conveniences used while the housewife stares at a soap opera being shown on a television set. It is difficult to mix pie dough and watch a video screen at the same time and get good pie.

American women do not have houses full of servants, as do the wealthier or even the middle-class Indian families. The well-to-do in America, it is true, have retinues of gardeners, maids, butlers and cooks.

But there are only about 100 millionaires left in America, high taxes having cut the wealthy down to size, as in the U. K.

The average American family has no servants. The husband does the gardening, the wife the cooking, cleaning, sewing and mending.

Several Indian questioners have asked me, after lectures, how much we pay our governesses in America. It is not easy to make these people realize that governesses went out with horse-drawn trams about 35 years ago. About the only children with governesses are those few who are cinema stars

NO IDLERS

And a third unwarranted idea is that American women, supposedly possessed of so many gadgets and servants, are idle. That they spend their time playing canasta or bridge all day at the women's club, or knocking a little ball around the course at the golf club, or riding to hounds. While they may have their mental limitations compared with men, American women are an industrious lot and anything but idlers. If they are not busy repainting the porch furniture or tending a vegetable garden they are likely to spend five half-days a week as volunteers for the Community Chest or their church, canvassing for money, arranging for annual sales for the benefit of some group, helping in slum clearance projects, or teaching in the public school system while hubby is at the office and children Johnny and Patricia are at school.

MEN WON'T STAND IT

A final truth about American women is that they never are likely to reach much more eminence that they now occupy. The reason is that American men will never allow women to supplement them in top position if even they were admitted to be innately superior in ability.

The men will not allow them to fill their big shoes because inwardly they realize that American women are a highly competent group with potential greatness. They know that if they give way to women in large numbers they are doomed to occupy positions of subservience.

For American women, like women in India and elsewhere, have been held in subjection by men for centuries. The social relationship has crystallized, women have been expected for years to do what is called women's work. If women gave up these duties for those of industry, business, and the professions and displaced men, the men would be forced into the kitchen and the nursery. That they were not brought up to do.

GOSSIP

Furthermore, even if the men consent, the women will make life miserable for them. This might happen:

Mrs. Abigail Jones, President of the World Metal Company, meets Miss Caroline Smith, chief engineer, Bay State Bridge Corporation.

MRS. JONES: Carrie, did you see Harry Johnson's front porch this morning? Wasn't it a disgrace? I don't think he's swept it since last week.

MISS SMITH: "Yes, and poor Mildred Johnson Harry neglects her clothes so. He's just lazy. He washes only once a week and the poor girls looks like a tramp when she goes to the office. It's a disgrace. Harry's just a lazy sult."

American men will never consent to be gossiped about like this. What man is going to give up his job, hard as it may be, for anything like that?

So the truth is that women have just about reached their height of power in American life. There is little more ahead for them.

And they should be happy, despite this, for they are married to men who provide for them generously, although few have all the gadgets the people of India think they have and almost none of the servants any more. Even the unmarried women cannot complain, because American men are entertaining, polite, loving, and lovable. In fact, it seems to me that they are perfect.

INDIAN AS SECRET AGENT

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 5)

brought up in France. As a child she studied the Hindu and Buddhist scriptures, the Koran and the Bible. When she grew older she wrote a number of fairy stories, which were published and broadcast in England and France.

●

After the German invasion of France she escaped to England and joined the W.A.A.F., later volunteering to go back to France, to work as a radio operator with the Resistance. She knew she was returning to places where she had lived and where the risk of recognition would therefore be great. Because of the urgent need for a radio operator she agreed to go before her normal training was comple.

"Madeleine" was dropped in France in 1943. Shortly after her arrival the Gestapo effected one of their most successful round-ups and she found herself the only British agent in the Paris area.

When she succeeded in transmitting the disastrous news to Major Maurice Buckmaster who controlled operations in London, he replied that he would send an aircraft to fetch her home.

To his amazement she replied that she would rather remain. She perceived that her post had now become one of singular importance....Since she was now the only wireless operator working in the Paris area, if she were to quit, the War Office would be left without the means of knowing what was happening in the capital.

She suggested that she would be able to find new contacts and gradually rebuild an operational circuit. Buckmaster eventually agreed.

●

Now all the detecting apparatus of the Gestapo was concentrated in a supreme effort to trap "Madeleine" transmitting her messages to London. Yet the nerve of this amazing young woman never faltered. And this was the girl whom a number of her colleagues in training had considered quite unsuited to her task and of whom her briefing officer recorded:

She had a purity of motive that was hardly of this world She had such high ideals. Her mind was so far removed from all ordinary worldly and earthly considerations that it was almost incomprehensible to me how she could do this job....

Inevitably, "Madeleine" had to run appalling risks and she escaped capture on several occasions by hairs'-breadths. One night, having urgent reason to transmit, she decided that she must take the risk of transmitting from her room on the Boulevard Fichard Wallace in the very heart of Paris—and she must fix her aerial on the tree which grew on the pavement in front of her window!

●

It was dusk and she hoped nobody would notice her going out ....The branches were rather high....and it was difficult to fix the aerial.... She was wrestling with leaves and twigs and the aerial when she heard a step just behind her. Her heart almost stopped. She heard herself addressed.

"Mademoiselle!"

She spun round and saw, standing in the gloaming, one of the German officers who lived in the building

He asked, "May I help you?"

Mastering her astonishment, she replied, in as level a voice as she could produce, "Thank you. I should be glad if you would."

She handed him the aerial. He took it without a word, and fixed it into the branches of the tree. Then he bowed slightly, said "At your service, Mademoiselle" and turned and went into the house. Noor, trembling a little, went in also, after him, and, regaining her room, immediately began her transmission to London.

Telling this story later to a colleague, Madeleine" simply said that she imagined the German officer knew that, in spite of regulations, some people did listen to the B.B.C.—and he was being very sporting about it!

For four months she went on transmitting to London until the day came when, entering her flat, she was betrayed to the Gestapo by one Pierre Cartaud.

●

Miss Fuller collected material for this story from "Madeleine's" former Gestapo adversaries and from prison officials as well as from her comrades in the Resistance. Information about her last days is meagre, but here is a picture of the condition in which the Governor of Pforzheim prison found "Madeleine," conditions laid on by instructions from high-ups thwarted by her refusal to give any information.

He found her, sitting on the edge of the bed, her hands in handcuffs, her feet in handcuffs, and a chain from the handcuffs on her hands to the handcuffs on her feet. He was horrified that he should be required to keep her in this condition night and day—even when she ate, which would mean that she would hardly be able to lift a spoon to her mouth. He ordered that when her food was taken to her the handcuffs should always be removed....

After ten months in Pforzheim she was taken to Karlsruhe From Karlsruhe she was taken to Dachau, where German records state that she was shot

I have seldom read a story which moved me so deeply as this story of Noor Inayat Khan or encountered, posthumously... a character which affected me so greatly.

INTERNATIONAL MASTER FLOHR STARTED WITH SKITTLES

CHESS

At the age of twenty Salo Flohr attended an International Chess Tournament a Kissingen as a reporter's assistant, at that time no one knew that this unassuming young lad would one day be among the foremost of world's chess masters.

He tried to find a "civil" profession but to no tvail. He began playing chess for small money stakes in cafes and was a recognised good player of skittle chess in Prague circles. Like Capablanca skittles formed the foundation of his play.

At the Kissingen event when great masters used to analyse the games he would suggest a move which would make them think. A few weeks later a big tournament was held at Berlin, this time also he was present but by now he was becoming more known.

MASTERS OWED HIM STAKE MONEY

In the cafe Konig where the tournaments were played a busy chess life developed and the games would hardly break up by 3 A.M. then too after great struggles with the waiters. To Flohr's delight mainly skittles were played for money stakes and Flohr played with roaring success as he had everybody including great masters in his debt in a few days. Now he became really well-known and took part in big tournaments Within three to four years he was to the fore in many great tournaments.

Here is a game from the Hastings Tournament

ENGLISH OPENING

WHITE:—Flohr.
BLACK:—Rellstab

1. P-QB4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3. P-KKt3, P-Q4; 4. PxP, KtxP; 5. B-Kt2, Kt-QB2; 6. P-Kt3, P-K4; 7. B-Kt2, B-K2; 8. R-B1, Castles; 9. Kt-R4, Kt-Q2; 10. Kt-KB3, P-B3; 11. Q-B4, Kt-K3; 12. Kt-R4, Kt-Kt 3; 13. Kt-KB5! KtxKt; 14. PxKt, R-Kt1; 15. P-B4, PxP; 16. PxP, R-K1; 17. R-KKt1, B-B1; 18. B-QB6, Kt-Q5; 19. Kt-R6 ch., K-R1; 20. Kt-B7 ch., K-Kt1; 21. Kt-R6 ch., K-R1; 22. Kt-B7 ch., K-Kt1; 23. Q-B4, RxP ch.; 24. QxR, KtxQ; 25. KtxQ, KtxR (Kt 8); 26. B-Q5 ch., K-R1; 27. Kt-B7 ch., K-Kt; 28. K-B2, Kt-R6 ch., . 29. K-Kt3, P-QKt4; 30. PxP, B-Kt2; 31. B-B4 P-QR3; 32. P-R4, PxP; 33. PxP, KtxBP; 34. KxKt, P-R4; 35. R-KKt1, K-R2: 36. BxP, Black Resigns for after 36....., PxB he would be mated by 37. B-Q3 and so on.

The following game was played in the Los Angeles International Tournament.

Q. P. King's Indian Defence
WHITE:—Kashdan
BLACK:—Gilgoric.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-KB3, B-Kt2; 4. P-KKt3, P-B4 (*1), 5. B-Kt2, Castles 6. Castles, P-Q3, 7 Kt-B3. Kt-B3; 8. P-Q4, Kt-QR4; 9. Kt-Q2 (*2), P-QR3; 10. Q-B2, P-K3; 11. P-K4, PxP; 12. BPxP, P-QKt4 (*3); 13. R-K1, R-K1; 14. Kt-B1, R-R2; 15. P-B3, QR-K2; 16. B-K3 (*4), Kt-B5; 17. B-B2 (*5), KtxKtP; 18. QxKt, P-Kt5; 19. Kt-Q1 (*6), KtxKP! 20. Q-B1, KtxB; 21. RxR, QxR; 22. KtxKt (*7), B-Q5 (*8); 23. K-R1 (*9), BxKt; 24. R-Kt1, B-B4; 25. R-Kt3, B-Q5; White resigned (*10).

(*1) Allowing White scope in the centre, but hoping in return to get a Queenside counter attack.

(*2) The wrong way of defending his Queen Bishop Pawn. Instead he should play 9. Q-Q3, with the dea of advancing in the centre by P-K4 and P-K5.

(*3) Black's attack is now in full swing, whereas White has nothing in the centre.

NATURAL MOVE, BUT A MISTAKE

(*4) This natural developing move turns out to be a mistake allowing Black an easy upper hand at this stage Correct was 16. R-Kt 1.

(*5) Now he must content himself with returning the Bishop to B1. After the move played Black is able to play a deep and brilliant combination.

(*6) If 19. QR-B1, PxKt; 20. QxP, KtxKP.

(*7) After 22. KxKt, Q-K8 ch., 23. K-Kt1, B-Q5 ch; 24. K-R1, R-K7; 25. R-Kt1, B-B4; 26. R-Kt3, B-QB7; White is quite helpless.

LOSS OF A KNIGHT

(*8) The point of the combination commencing on the seventeenth move. White must lose the Knight.

(*9) Against other moves Black has the decisive Q-K7.

(*10) White is two Pawns down with much the worse game and he therefore rightly decides to abandon the struggle.

..—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Intoxication

When the early Latins wanted lethal arrows they would dip them into a poison, or 'intoxicum" them. The bluenoses or Mrs. Grundys of England who disapproved for the use of strong liquors used the word 'intoxicate' to apply to people who had put poison into their systems, or "put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains." But these tipplers preferred to say: "I have drun't a lot", instead of using the morally opprobrious term "intoxicated", and gradually the word 'drunk' as a contraction for the whole expression came into the language.

Introduction To Writing

"I received my introduction to the world of letters when I was twelve. We were very hard up so I used to type my mother's serials at the age of twelve when I came home rom school."

—Denise Robins.

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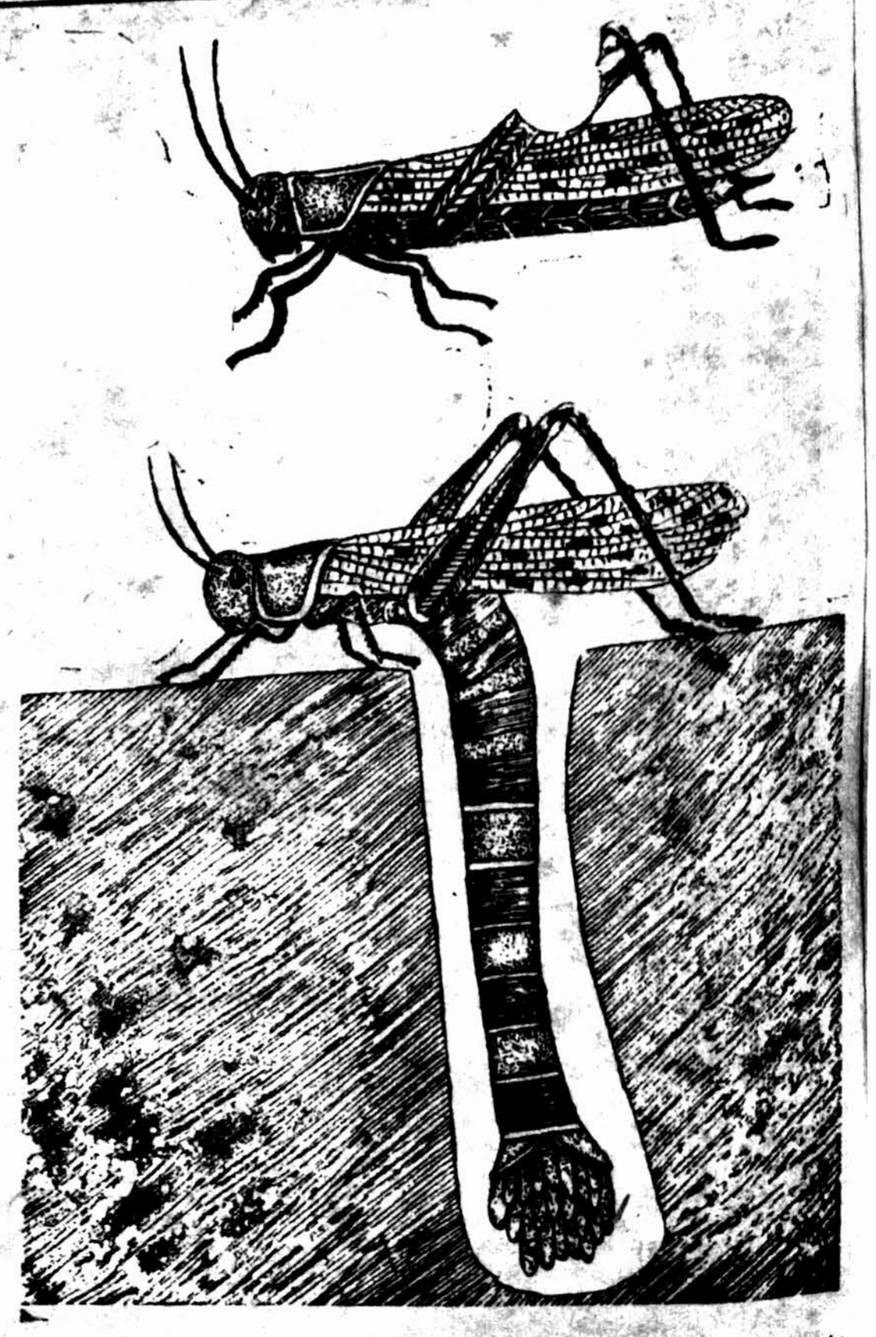
on 21 April, 2017

300 TONS OF LOCUSTS IN A SQUARE MILE!

Difficulties In Eradicating Big Crop Pest Menace

By T. V. SUBRAHMANYAM

LOCUSTS have always been a menance to agriculture. This year locust breeding covered an area of more than 60,000 square miles in Upper India and threatened Karif crops. But owing mainly to the timely exercise of large-scale control measures, the damage to crops by locusts has been 'not much, hardly any'.



Although many know that locusts are harmful to crops few have a correct idea about these pests: what they are, how they breed, to what extent they destroy crops and what are the difficulties confronted in checking them. In what follows the points just mentioned are discussed in brief.

LOCUST STRUCTURE

Locusts are insects resembling common grasshoppers (Fig. A) in general shape and structure. They have two pairs of powerful wings with which they can fly over long distances at fair speed. They possess a strong buccal apparatus calculated to masticate grains and leaves. The abdomen is long and segmented ending in a sharp organ — the ovipositor — with which these insects dig holes in sand for laying eggs (Fig. B). There are several species of locusts but the desert varieties are stronger and more voracious devourers of crops and foliage

BREEDING AREAS AND LIFE HISTORY

Central Asian deserts are the favourite grounds of locusts and the breeding area extends over a long curved belt passing through North Gujerat, Rajasthan, PEPSU, Sind, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Persia, Iran, Arabia, Egypt, West Africa and some portion of South Africa.

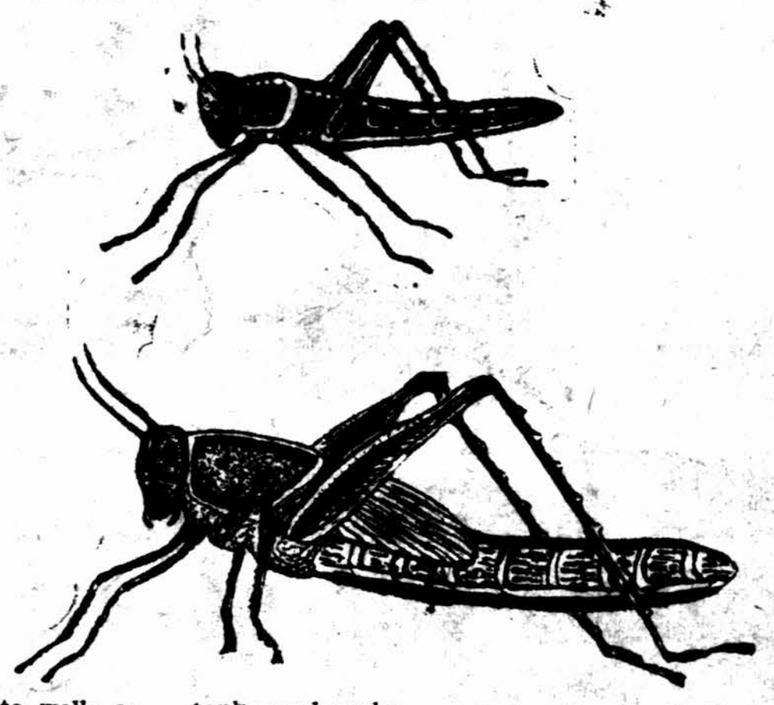
In the Rajputana deserts of India locusts breed during the rainy months of July, August and September. The pregnant females dig holes in the moist soil with the help of their ovipositors and deposit eggs into them (Fig. B). Each locust is said to be capable of laying hundreds of eggs at a time. The eggs hatch in a fortnight's time and emerge as larvae which soon develop into what are called 'Hoppers' (Figs C & D). These hoppers possess only rudimentary wings but they are capable of migrating and attacking green vegetation The hoppers eventually become young adults with well developed wings. These are the pink forms which swarm far and wide and cause the gratest damage to crops. From the pink stage the fully developed adults are formed which are greenish yellow or ochrous in colour. The adult ones are less destructive than the pink ones being more occupied with propagation of species.

SWARMING SCENE

The length and density of locust swarms and the extensive damage they cause to vegetation 'must literally be seen to be believed.' The following description by a Naturalist will give a fair idea of a typical locust swarm.

"We were standing in the middle of a plain of unlimited length, and about five miles across, when I observed them advancing. On they came like a snow-storm, flying slow and steady, about hundred yards from the ground. I stood looking at them until the air was darkened with their masses. while the plain on which we stood became densely covered with them. Far as my eye could reach, east, west, north and south, they stretched in one unbroken cloud; and more than an hour elapsed before their devastating legions had swept by."

Wherever the locusts descend, they strip the trees of their leaves and eat grass and corn to the very ground. They inflict wounds on every animate object that comes within their touch Nor does the mischief end with their life, for their dead bodies often accumulate in such large numbers that the air is even dangerously infected. They fall



into wells and tanks and make the water undrinkable. They even block railway traffic by rendering the line slippery with their blood and crushed bodies. In October we read that the trolly of the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra was held up for some time to allow a locust swarm to pass by.

CONTROL MEASURES

From the foregoing the necessity of effectively controlling these pests becomes obvious. Ever since 1863 some nine cycles of locust invasion have been recorded and each cycle lasted for about four years. The present swarms pertain to the cycle which started in 1949. Realizing the importance of controlling locust invasions, the Government of India has been maintaining a Locust Warning Organisation since 1939. This Organisation, with the assistance of able entomologists exercises a careful watch over the locust population in the Indian desert areas.

To control the swarms is no easy job. The difficulty of the problem can be appreciated from the following views of Mr. O. B. Lean, U.K. Entomologist:

"It is not easy to exterminate a flying swarm. The world is seeking for a mode of attack but nothing really practical is yet available.

"It has been calculated that with an average settled swarm there are 300 tons of locusts per square mile. A swarm may frequently cover 10 square miles.

"How far can hand-collecting of locusts reduce these 3,000 tons? How much kerosene will be required to burn them? BHC dust is certainly highly effective but time is limited and a great number of machines is required to treat the whole area before the swarm moves on again. As speed of application is the main difficulty perhaps aircraft provide the answer; but to kill our theoretical swarm some 60 tons of dust will be required and to spread this would require 300 sorties by small aircraft. They cannot fly at night and there may be only 2 hours in the morning before the locusts themselves fly off Such are some of the difficulties."

In spite of such difficulties, however, various measures are employed for destroying locusts such as (1) beating the insects to death when they settle on plants, (2) burning them with flame-throwers, (3) baiting them with Sodium fluosilicate, (4) spraying insecticides etc., etc. The hoppers are also treated likewise.

Although the above measures are not without good results the Entomologists are straining every nerve to find out easier and more efficacious methods of attacking locusts.

ENEMIES OF LOCUSTS

Locusts have several enemies other than man. The swarms are often attacked by kites and crows. Some species of birds follow locust swarms feeding on them as they fly. Locusts are sometimes caught in the expansive sheet-webs of Eresidean Spiders on tree-tops and such captives are not spared. When the locusts settle on trees, blood-suckers, skins, ichneumons and other lizards make a good meal of them. In several places man collects them in large numbers and uses them after frying as a delicious article of food.

REMINISCENCES OF SANTAYANA

(Continued from page 19 col. 4)

ing to add; I have had several years (ten, in fact) time to consider what I wrote in both of those pieces; and I feel that I have already said there everything I needed or wanted to say."

We, finally, got around to discussing the reception his recently published "Dominations and Powers" was getting. He complained that many English and American reviewers simply were, to quote him precisely, incapable of rising above their own prejudices or above the smoke of momentary battle lines to be able to appreciate a dissertation on politics and government which was written above all the noise and fury of the times, and which tries to deal dispassionately with fundamentals in these areas." As for Italy itself, the publication of the volume had, thus far not even been noticed there.

Last Days

This latter remark reminded me forcefully of my first visit with Santayana in the Little Company of Mary hospital years before. As I had come up to the gate of Rotundo VI in the Via di Santo Stefano, I asked the gatekeeper to direct me to Professor Santayana. He told me: "No such person lives here." When I asked him whether this was not the Little Company of Mary hospital entrance, he said it was. When, thereupon, I tried to argue with him about Santayana's living there, he became quite impatient and informed me that he had been gatekeeper there for many years and that, during all those years, no person with such a name had ever lived there. But I refused to leave until he had at least called the hospital office from his gatehouse telephone and made specific inquiry. As he returned—more or less shamefacedly—he merely said: "Go on in, they will direct you at the information desk." Having denied that Santayana lived there, he still was unwilling to admit his ignorance, although it was, of course, perfectly clear by now that Santayana's presence in the hospital had certainly been nothing of any particular moment. "A prophet is worth nothing in his own country." When I related the story to Santayana, he merely chuckled and quoted the Scriptural lines.

I had told the Sister who had finally admitted me that I would not stay over ten minutes or fifteen at the outside. But every time I got up to leave Santayana would beg me to stay. So it was that when I finally did get away I had spent almost two hours, the last two hours I was ever to have with him. But he informed me that, in spite of the serious illness of early spring, he was back at his old routine of working several hours every morning until lunch time, although he added that, "on the whole, my work is done, and I have really nothing new or significant to add to it."

MAN'S LOT

"Neither misery nor folly seems to me any part of the inevitable lot of man. And I am convinced that intelligence, patience and eloquence can, sooner or later, lead the human race out of its self-imposed torture provided it does not exterminate itself meanwhile."

—Bertrand Russell.

Strolling through the card room of a private club, a member was surprised to see three men playing poker with a dog. Pausing to watch, he commented on the extraordinary performance of the animal.

"He's not so smart," one of the players remarked. "Every time he gets a good hand, he wags his tail."

BLUE BLOOD BUNKUM

Scientists have debunked the fairy tale princess—the girl with the blue blood, the noble ancestors, the golden hair, the tiny waist, delicate wrists and slender figure. Most of us first met glamour in the pages of nursery tales. Now science says our education has been wrong. The perfect woman should have a sturdy waist, broad hips, solid ankles, wrists and hands. Cinderella's glass slippers would never slip over her broad feet. She should be serious-minded. Above all, she will not have a scrap of blue blood in her veins. Science says blue blood is bunkum.

—'Sunday Express'.

BUSY BEE

"Did you know that in its six or seven weeks' life in the summer, one bee makes less than a quarter of a teaspoonful of honey? And if it could make a pound of honey it would have to travel a distance equal to something like twice round the world."

—Reginald Gamble.

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